THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 281

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Railroads Face Trust Suit; Borah Praises Canada; Pacific Fliers Near Record

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 25, 1939

Railroads Charged With Restraint of Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy announced today that he had authorized filing of a complaint charging violation of the Sherwin Antitrust Act against the Association of American Railroads, its officers and directors, and 236 member railroad companies.

The bill of complaint charges, the Attorney General said, that railroads had combined to restrain trade by agreeing not to extend to motor carriers the same co-operation in carrying freight and passengers which the roads customarily extended to each other.

Borah Lauds U. S.-Canadian Friendship

WASHINGTON (AP)—Relations between the United States and Canada are so friendly, in the opinion of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, that there is no use in trying to improve them. He told the Senate that a number of Canadians had asked him to try to do so. He inserted one of his replies in the Congressional Record, saying:

"Let's travel along undisturbed the path which we have so gloriously marked out for ourselves, peace, friendship, and commerce, with just a little modification of our trade agreements, if you find it possible to let us have it. But we will not quarrel with you even about that."

Western Roads Cut Fares for Holidays

CHICAGO (AP)—Round-trip coach fares on all western railroads will be reduced temporarily by approximately 5 per cent effective Dec. 15, the Transcontinental-Western Passenger Association announced today. The reduction is from 1.9 cents a mile to 1.8 cents.

"This reduction in fares is to encourage more holiday traffic via railroads," said Hugh Siddall, Association Chairman.

California Fliers Nearing World Record

LANCASTER, Calif. (AP)—Wes Carroll and Clyde Schleipper came today within a grasp of a world endurance record. They took off Sept. 29 in quest of a light plane mark and kept flying when they passed it.

At 2:42 p. m. (5:42 p. m. E. S. T.) tomorrow they will equal the record of the Key brothers, set in Mississippi four years ago, of 653 hours, 33 minutes. Under the rules, they must stay up at least an hour longer to claim a new standard.

Japanese Fliers Raid Szechwan in Moonlight

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—The populace of this provisional Chinese Capital huddled in air-raid dugouts from sundown yesterday until early this morning while Japanese planes ranged Szechwan Province in the moonlight.

Philippines Approve Duty-Free Quotas

MANILA (AP)—Passage was assured tonight of an amendment to the Philippine Constitution setting up duty-free quotas on specified products exported to the United States prior to Philippine independence in 1946. The vote count to date showed 1,152,492 for and 32,472 against.

League Assembly Meeting Scheduled Dec. 4

GENEVA (AP)—The twentieth Assembly of the League of Nations was called today to meet Dec. 4. Secretary General Joseph Avenol said he had advised governments of member nations after conferring with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire, President of the Assembly, who agreed the meeting should be held despite the war unless a majority of members sent objections within a week.

Parliamentary Election Called in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—A royal decree today ordered elections for a new Parliament to start Dec. 24. This followed King Boris' dissolution of Parliament in response to a request by Premier George Kiosseivanoff.

The Government asked for a new election to provide a better determination of public opinion on general policies and uphold Bulgaria's present policy of "peace and neutrality."

Turkish Assembly Meets Nov. 1 to Ratify Pact

ANKARA (AP)—The Grand National Assembly will meet Nov. 1, and is expected to ratify the recently concluded British-French-Turkish mutual-assistance pact.

Envoys from many nations have conferred with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, seeking information on Turkey's position in view of the breakdown of Turkish-Soviet Russian talks and subsequent agreements reached among Turkey, Britain, and France.

Nine-Inch Snow Spreads Over Alberta

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Central and northern Alberta, struck by a severe fall snowstorm, struggled to restore normal traffic conditions. Farmers in northern districts hoped for warm weather to resume threshing operations.

Nine inches of snow fell here Oct. 23, disrupting streetcar and bus schedules.

President Proud of Newest Gadget; Every Man His Own Meter Reader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The Press Conference was all over yesterday but President Roosevelt called it back, holding aloft a small mechanical gadget over which he appeared to be as happy as a boy.

Asking if reporters could remember the old cyclometer that used to record mileage on bicycles, President Roosevelt proudly explained that this new contrivance worked after the same fashion, to measure the electricity used in a small house. And instead of costing $10.00 which is what the big meter costs, this new one would cost about half that.

Mr. Roosevelt was so pleased with it that he held it aloft from his swivel chair all the time he talked about it, so that the circle of reporters standing several rows deep before his desk could enjoy it too. This meter, he said, showed the kind of thing that could be developed by co-operation; in this case co-operation between the Government, technicians and the utility companies.

Mr. Roosevelt looked fondly at the meter, like a high school lad regarding a new contraption to hang on his bicycle, and continued that it had been introduced by the Rural Electrification Administration which, in turn, got the idea from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Company. It would reduce the overhead cost of installing electricity in farm houses, he said.

This wasn't the whole story either, for Mr. Roosevelt explained that a system is being worked out for letting farmers read their own meters! This sounded Utopian, until he added that every six months the REA, or the local power company or whoever was selling the power would send around its own checkers to examine results. In other words, instead of monthly readings the power company would depend on semi-annual checkings, with the monthly checkings made by consumers themselves. The cost of meter readings and of sending out bills under such a system, he declared would be reduced from an average of 15 cents to 3 cents a month.

The Press Conference was pleased and filed out leaving the President still looking affectionately at the gadget on his big desk.

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Washington Sidelights	5
The Home Forum	8
The Motive for Achievement	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
New Hampshire Letter	10
Shopping Column	10
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Their Safety and Education, Britain's First Interest

© Fox

London School Children Cross Street in 'Wave' Formation for Speed and Safety

The children assemble in fours, in this case forming a column 200 yards long. They take up more room up and down the street, but time is saved, and this is an important element in quick evacuation.

Woburn Vote: Kane Winner —Also Loser

Municipal economy may not be the most popular political campaign platform in some sections of Massachusetts, but Mayor William E. Kane, Woburn's spectacular Democratic Chief Executive, has proved such a campaign pays political dividends in his community.

Yesterday Mayor Kane lost renomination in his own Democratic primary but won an uncontested Republican nomination with so many votes that political observers are giving him a good chance to be re-elected after one of Massachusetts' most spectacular and unorthodox economy administrations.

The Woburn Democratic nomination was captured by Henry M. Leen, Chairman of the Woburn School Committee, who opposed Mayor Kane's slashes in school salaries and appropriations.

Leen Forecasts Split

Despite the opinion of most observers, Mr. Leen and his followers believed Mayor Kane's defeat in his own primary will split the City in the Nov. 14 election and result in election of Mr. Leen.

In the Democratic primary, the official count showed Mr. Leen received 3,075 votes, Mayor Kane 2,913. In the G. O. P. primary, the Mayor obtained 1,031 votes, Mr. Leen 155.

Mayoral primaries also were conducted in Malden and Chelsea. In both cities, members of the 1939-40 State Legislature captured nominations.

In Malden, Mayor John D. Devir and Representative William A. Hastings (R) of Malden, and former Mayor, won the two nominations. Mayor Devir received 4,776 votes, while Representative Hastings obtained 2,895.

In Chelsea, Mayor Edward J. Voke and Senator Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea won the two nominations, Mr. Voke leading with 6,450 votes, while Mr. Sullivan finished second with 3,641. Mayor Voke's vote total exceeded that of Mr. Sullivan and William R. Conley, member of the Chelsea Board of Aldermen, who polled 2,730 votes.

Primary Results

The results of the primaries held thus far by 16 of Massachusetts' 39 cities show that of the 32 mayoral nominations members or past members of the State Legislature have captured 10. Five of these 10 nominees are members of the 1939-40 Legislature.

Meanwhile, interest in mayoral elections in Cambridge and Somerville was running high, with registrations in Somerville already exceeding the City's record total of two years ago. In Cambridge, the last registration day was the largest since women were made eligible for voting in 1920. In that one day 1,162 names were added to the voting list to bring the number of eligible votes to 51,604.

100 Council Candidates

In Somerville, the total registered voters number 47,845, or 2,608 more than the record two years ago.

In Boston, last-minute withdrawals of 14 candidates for City Council just before the 5 p. m. deadline yesterday brought to an even 100 the number of candidates whose names will appear on the Nov. 7 ballots.

Six of the withdrawals were in Ward 3, comprising the North, West and South Ends, where City Councilor John I. Fitzgerald is facing a hot contest to retain his seat for another term.

Million Idle Children Problem for British

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25 — As numerous air raids on the East Coast appear to foreshadow a new more intense phase of air warfare, the dilemma of compulsory evacuation or neglected education of nearly a million school children confronts the British Government.

The carefully planned voluntary evacuation scheme is now admitted to have been seriously dislocated by the return of some 70,000 evacuees to homes in air raid danger zones.

The Nation-wide plan provided for the removal of 1,500,000 school children, establishment of educational facilities for them in districts where they were billeted, and shutting off all schools in evacuated areas. But only 675,000 youngsters actually went and it is estimated that around ten per cent have since come back to aggravate the awkward situation caused by the presence of close to 1,000,000 children in towns now without schools or teachers.

Objection to School

An obvious course in these circumstances might seem to be to recall some teachers to reopen some schools. But there is the equally obvious objection stressed by Earl de la Warr, President of the Board of Education, when he deprecated the suggestion on grounds that such a move might be interpreted as an "all clear for bringing back more children to their possible destruction."

This last view has been supported by local authorities in Edinburgh which recently had the experience of raid warnings with enemy aircraft close at hand. They say the occurrence served a valuable purpose in keeping evacuees where they are and making people who had returned feel that perhaps they had not been so wise after all—an opinion that the Government is now seeking to make general through the medium of addresses by figures prominent in public life.

It is emphasized that while expenses of the exoduses already conducted were borne by the State, future undertakings of this kind will be a matter for the individuals concerned.

Teachers Visit Children

Meanwhile, the only action the Ministry of Education has seen its way to take is to permit certain teachers to visit schoolchildren at their homes in evacuated areas for the purposes of setting and correcting lessons.

An unofficial way around the impasse in at least one instance has been not to open school, which is prohibited, but to open a "play center" which though technically not a school proves to bear an ex-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Reich 'Declares War'—But Only On the British

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 25—Germany declared war against England last night but carefully refrained from doing so against France. This is the central meaning of the speech by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, which is regarded by observers as marking the official German entrance into the war on the West.

The last tiny crack in the door of peace prospects, so far as England and Germany are concerned, appears closed by the speech and it remains now to be seen when and by what means and with what weapons Germany will implement its challenge to England.

That war will now begin in earnest is fully expected by observers here. The actual moment for commencement of serious hostilities obviously is a matter of military secrecy, depending on military considerations, some of which are probably not yet settled.

The von Ribbentrop speech, translated into military terms, would mean delivering the main attack against England and perhaps refraining entirely from attacking France.

Such a character for military operations is by no means im-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

This Changing World

Small States—The Argument Whether They Should Be Restored in Pre-Hitlerian Form, or Blended in Federation—Unity in Diversity

By H. B. Elliston

A recent article in this space arguing that the mere restoration of pre-Hitlerian frontiers would not bring real peace to Europe has brought me a shoal of correspondence. Most of the letters are laudatory. One of them, however, isn't complimentary, and it is given in an adjacent column. My correspondent has developed a big heart from long residence in the small states of Europe. His enthusiasm is understandable, but I am afraid it has run away with his head, including his eyesight. For he has erected and demolished a lot of straw men which he certainly didn't find in my column. There was not even an implication in any article that the low countries, the Scandinavian bloc, and others like them had lost the right to existence. What I had in mind as not necessarily deserving of resuscitation in pre-Hitlerian form were the so-called Succession States.

These States grew out of the breakup of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. They made an economic unity which was smashed by the peace treaties. Even leaders in some of these small states now perceive the folly of this kind of fragmentation. Jan Masaryk, for example. In Masaryk's recent lecture tour in America, he was asked, "Would it have been wiser if the Austrian Empire had not been dismembered after the World War?" Instantly, and in the most positive manner, Masaryk replied "yes." Question and answer are provided in a report sent to me in the form of a circular by Dr. E. S. Carr, of Peoria, Ill.

* * *

It is certainly not in accord with the economic facts to say that these small states are more progressive than the big states. Actually you can study the feudal age in both Poland and Hungary. And Emil Lengyel's "The Danube" makes such a study. As for Austria, this was left a head without any body, and one of the greatest blunders committed after the peace-making—the kind of blunder that was worse than a crime—was when the World Court denied the Anschluss between Germany and Austria.

I wasn't present at any of the peace conferences. But I know many who were. And they would smile, I know, to be told that the boundaries were all made by the nations themselves. Poland, the child of Paderewski, was carved out as to its boundaries by sundry experts attached to the American delegation. Isaiah Bowman, Robert H. Lord, and Reginald Foster (to name only three) had votes in the carving. On the east it was done with eyes shut. On the west Germanic areas were given to Poland solely because nonindigenous Poles happened to be working in the coal mines. In the plebiscites they poured out of the coal mines and outvoted the locals. In some cases, too, factories were severed from the homes of the factory hands or from the source of their water supply.

Not all the boundaries, of course, were the work of the brain trust attached to the American delegation. Czechoslovakia was what H. A. L. Fisher calls the "child of propaganda." It got everything, and then some. In the latter was the Sudeten area, and not a member of the American delegation, according to Allen W. Dulles, agreed that it should be Czechoslovak. Not content with this, however, the Czechs grabbed Teschen after, I think, the peace-making.

Yes, I think Woodrow Wilson did contribute to separation. I recall a story of a community in South Germany who sent delegates to one of the scouting parties for the American delegation. They said that the folks back home had been thinking over self-determination and had voted to join the United States! Would Mr. Wilson have them? Over Carpatho-Ukraine an ambitious New Yorker was discovered in the saddle. In his best New Yorkese he explained to the Americans that he'd stay right there till they put up his salary. A harassed Briton, coming in after a day of pacification, told the same Americans that a 15th point ought to have been bracketed with the right of self-determination—namely, the right of extermination! Truly the "poison" of suppressed nationalism had strange manifestations.

* * *

Nations are as essential to the richness of life as families. But just as families do not any more build up stockades around their homes, neither should nations in this dwindling world build up their sovereignty. My correspondent invokes the American colonies in revolt as justification for the Succession States.

It is an unfortunate illustration. For, I believe, only 11 years did the independent American States try out the European system that I'm criticizing. Then they threw their separate sovereignties into a common pot, and out of it came "a perfect union." Out of the present turmoil, it is to be hoped, will come a similar federation, particularly along the Danube.

Romanticizing nations is a different matter from romanticizing barbed wire and other frontier impediments.

U. S. Plies Reds On Flint Seizure; Views on Peace

New idea of security spreads but clarification is need—Primate on peace.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25 — As the idea of a European Federation as the basis for ultimate peace talks gains increasing attention and favor in Britain there is widespread recognition of the necessity for clarification and a more general understanding of this new conception of collective security lest it should become a vague shibboleth like the "war to end war" slogan of 1914-1918.

Failure of the League of Nations has just been attributed by the Archibishop of York to "the fact that strong popular sentiment for the League was not supported by adequate knowledge in the mass of our people so that other interests which might from time to time have suffered through a fuller loyalty were able to triumph over uninformed sentiment."

The second reason for the League's failure, the Archbishop told the League of Nations Union meeting at Scarborough Oct. 23, was "that the constitution of the League itself endeavored to combine two principles — national sovereignty and collective security — between which we have now learned that choice must be made."

Sacrifice of Nationalism

The federal schemes, as outlined by Clarence Streit in the United States and by the Federal Union organization in Britain, recognize the need for some sacrifice of independent nationalism in the interests of world citizenship.

The Primate said he hoped that when the time came to put forward a scheme for a Federal Union of Europe "the nations may have developed an outlook which will enable them both to accept and operate that scheme."

"If at the end of the war we are in a position to influence the new settlement," the Archbishop said, "we must be prepared to choose between the two principles of national sovereignty and security. If action against aggressor is to be automatic so soon as the aggressor is designated, that is of itself an infringement of national sovereignty.

Would Omit Sanctions

"If sovereignty is to be retained in full, I hope no form of sanctions will be mentioned in the revised covenant. It will always be possible to improve them if the sovereign states think well; but it is better not to mention them if their application is uncertain because this uncertainty is itself a source of irritation and therefore of danger."

Many forces are now striving in Britain to prepare public opinion for the new world order in which collective security would not be allowed to be undermined by the claims of national sovereignty.

Labor Favors Union

Hardly a debate passes in Parliament without some one contributing to expansion and clarification of the Federation idea.

Labor leaders in the Commons favor some form of Federal Union although it has not yet been included in the Socialist platform. Furthermore, one of the four members of the Executive Committee of the Federal Union organization is Mr. Richard Law, Conservative member for Hull and son of the late Mr. Bonar Law, Britain's Premier from 1922 to 1923.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of opposition Liberals, while deprecating in the Commons recently this question—begging the use of phrases such as "collective secur-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Safety of trade in all waters involved in City of Flint seizure and Soviet stand.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The Government of Soviet Russia today held the key to whether the incident of the seized American vessel City of Flint shall be speedily liquidated under international law, and under the desire of Russia to remain on good terms with the United States, or whether Russian ports will remain open to assist German counter-blockade measures against Britain.

Although the City of Flint arrived off the Russian port of Murmansk on Monday, Oct. 23, and United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt asked Russia's First Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vladimir P. Potemkin, for information the next day, he was met with an evasive reply and still has learned nothing today as to whereabouts of the American crew or Russia's policy toward the City of Flint, so far as is known here.

Thus Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, stated today that the United States Government was still awaiting sufficiently definite information to decide whether any action is necessary. He was still anxious as to the safety of the crew, he declared.

Oslo Dispatch Cited

A dispatch from Oslo to the State Department indicated that the crew was still aboard the City of Flint when it left the Norwegian port of Tromsoe for Murmansk. It appears that the number on the boat was estimated by Norwegian authorities at 90 when it put in at Thomsoe, of whom 17 were members of the German prize crew, 37 were refugees from other ships and apparently landed at Thomsoe, and the unidentified remainder—a number roughly approximating the size of the American crew—remained aboard.

Meanwhile the only word from the American Embassy at Berlin conveyed a statement from German authorities that they believed the reports of the capture were not true in the form received in Washington, and professing to have no information on the seizure.

Russia Faces Decision

It was believed by the Government's close students of Russian affairs here that Russia was faced with a decision of some magnitude which may explain the mysterious delay in answering queries from Washington.

The Soviet Union has never been compelled by any important incidents, so far as is known here, to take a formal line of policy toward the international law of the high seas, but probably regards that law as a capitalist and imperialist dictate, whose chief architect is Britain.

Under these circumstances, Russia is thought to be far more likely to act on the basis of its own interests than those of international law. It becomes a question, then, of whether Russia is more anxious to avoid an unfriendly act toward the United States in this case, or to assist Germany by some indirect or passive procedure such as turning the contraband part of the cargo over to Germany, in its efforts to break the British blockade.

Wider Implications

The opinion is general that Russia will end by releasing the ship and its crew, though there remains some uncertainty as to what may happen to parts of the cargo.

Should the Soviet Government permit Germany to take over the contraband, the incident would then take on much larger propor-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

War Summary

By the Associated Press

The United States today was told that Germany and Soviet Russia were consulting about the freighter City of Flint, first American vessel captured as a prize of the European war.

In response to American inquiries, the German Foreign Office indicated Berlin and Moscow were discussing the fate of the freighter which a German sea raider seized and sent to Murmansk.

German reports said the City of Flint, carrying a cargo for England, had disposed of valuable North Sea and Baltic charts, making it necessary for her captors to sail her to the north Russian port.

Losses to British shipping and inconclusive western front fighting were the only developments of see-saw warfare between Germany and the British-French Allies.

Four British merchant ships were reported sunk, three of them within 80 miles of Gibraltar. The new losses and indications that fast German warships are loose as raiders on the high seas caused concern in Britain.

The British Air Ministry reported night scouting flights had been carried out over Berlin and other German cities.

Sporadic fighting was the only activity on the western front. Germany said one company of French had been driven back from German soil. The French reported "patrol and artillery activity" west of the Saar Basin area.

Hitler appointed a governor to rule over the part of Poland which was not incorporated in the Reich after Germany and Soviet Russia divided the conquered nation.

King Boris dissolved the Bulgarian Parliament following formation of a new Cabinet by Premier Kiosseivanoff. There were reports of increasing co-operation between Bulgaria and Russia.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 7.

Neutrality Bill Grows Less Rigid

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—As the result of fast-moving events in the Senate speeded forward by the staccato rap of Vice-President Garner's gavel, the neutrality bill governing America's vital trade relations with European belligerents is a very much looser instrument today than when it was first introduced in the chamber.

Chief of the changes is the relaxation of earlier drastic restrictions upon American vessels. In this respect the shipping interests have won an unexpectedly big victory and secured from the Senate more than was at first believed possible. Furthermore, earlier requirements which would have demanded cash-on-the-barrel-head transactions between the United States and warring Canada have been removed, and in another direction transfer of title of cargoes going to belligerent ports outside the actual European war zones have been wiped out. These provisions and others, have been added as afterthoughts to the neutrality bill, while the Nation's attention was taken up with more immediate and specific war problems such as the German detention of the American vessel City of Flint.

Promotes Normal Trade

The modifications of the neutrality bill in the interest of normal trade with Canada and other parts of the British Empire and French colonial possessions were adopted with little controversy and in most cases by a voice vote. Their effect is to cause last-minute modifications, acceptance of which indicates that even isolationist Senators want to do everything possible to preserve American ships and trade. As the bill stands, it leaves American vessels nearly free to conduct everyday business in waters outside the European war zone, but subject to two qualifications, that they may not carry arms, ammunition or implements of war, and that they must keep out of any other war zones, at Mr. Roosevelt's discretion.

Of 10 amendments adopted Tuesday, eight were calculated to free American shipping and exporters from earlier restrictions imposed outside the European war zone.

For example, it had been previously proposed that title must pass out of American hands to those of importers on goods carried in American ships to belligerent ports outside of the war zone.

Not Even Record Vote

That section was repealed without even a record vote. This represents a change in Senate direction of such magnitude as to be almost startling. When the bill was first introduced, American vessels were not even to be allowed to carry cargoes to Australian and New Zealand ports, for example. That provision has now not only been modified, but the cash-on-the-barrel head policy has been dropped for them also.

As the bill now stands, American vessels can freely ply in waters outside the European war zone and in the Atlantic as far north as Bermuda, as well as to Canadian ports on the Bay of Fundy.

An equally important change which carries interest primarily because it is so different from the program outlined in the original bill is the freeing of United States trade restriction to Canada. The cash-and-carry provisions originally scheduled for this trade have been wiped out by amendment. Great Britain will still be required to pay cash and take title to goods from the United States, but Canada is freed from these onerous restrictions.

Although Canada can say "charge it" to ordinary commerce, she must still pay cash for armaments.

Credit Clause Is Dropped

As against these relaxations, which were voted with minimum of debate or opposition, the long-argued amendments to tighten the bill in several particulars were also put into effect. The original 90-day credit provision governing direct sales to England, France, Germany or other belligerents, was dropped and a cash provision substituted. And the same terms were imposed on sale to belligerent corporations as those for belligerent governments.

In these important changes, isolationist Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho seems to speak the view of the Chamber when he said American shipping should not be asked to make too great sacrifices. By its policy of presenting an extreme bill at the outset, the Administration seems to have disarmed opponents, who are now clamoring for easier terms rather than stronger ones in all save the one important particular of the arms embargo.

Dies Committee Gives Names Of 'Reds' in Federal Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Dies Committee made public today what it called a "membership and mailing list" of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The list contained names of 563 persons said by the Committee to be employees of the Federal and District of Columbia Governments.

The list included the names of Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, and Louis Bloch, member of the Maritime Labor Board, both with salaries listed as $10,000.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, in making public the list, said in a written statement that the Committee was not charging that the Government employees affiliated with the League are members of the Communist Party. He added, however, that "it has been established conclusively that the American League for Peace and Democracy was organized and is controlled by the Communist Party."

No Evidence, But—

There was no evidence, Mr. Dies said, to the effect that the Government employees in the League were Communists.

"But," he declared, "the fact that these Government employees are members of a Communist Front organization and apparently continued their membership long after this organization was exposed as being Communistic justifies in the opinion of the Committee the publication of this list. . . .

"The Committee has not hesitated to make public the names of private citizens who have been charged with Communist or Fascist activities and we can see no justification for making an exception in the case of the Government employees.

"In fact, there is more reason for making public the names of Government employees than in the case of private citizens."

In addition to Messrs. Smith and Block, following are those included in the "membership and mailing list" whose salaries were given as $5,000 or more:

Others on "Red" List

Identifications are as shown in the list.

National Labor Relations Board: Nathan Witt, position unidentified, $7,500.

Treasury Department: Dorothy Walton (or Mrs. Stanley Survey), assistant legal counsel, $6,500.

Securities and Exchange Commission: E. D. Kennedy, Asst. Supiv., $5,000; Sigmund Timberg, Attorney, $5,200; L. C. Vass, Stat. Expert, $5,400.

Social Security Board: Ivan Asay, administrative adviser, $5,000; Merrill G. Murray, Director Analysis Division, $7,000.

Rural Electrification Administration: Foster Adams, Chief Res. Stat., $5,400; Ward B. Freeman, Co-ordinator Engr., $6,000; S. R. Gamer, attorney, $5,500; Harry Lamberton, (the League's local chairman), lawyer, $6,000; Allen Moore, lawyer, $6,000; T. E. O'Callahan, public relations counsel, $8,000; Franklin Wood, attorney, $5,400.

Interior Department: Ocsar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary, $9,000; Willard W. Beatty, Chief Off. Indian Affairs, $7,500.

Maritime Labor Board: Gregory Silvermaster, economist, $5,600.

Federal Power Commission: George Slaff, attorney, $5,200.

Department of Agricutlure: Mordecai Ezekiel, Director AAA, $8,000; Robert Marshall, Admin. Officer Forest Service, $5,800.

Department of Labor: Carroll Daugherty, Chief Econ., $7,000.

Railroad Retirement Board: Milton Kramer, Prin. Atty., $5,800.

The list included the names of 23 persons described as employees of the District of Columbia Public School System.

A wide salary range was covered from $10,000 down to a Bureau of Engraving and Printing employee listed for 84 cents an hour.

Publication Is Protested

The list made no distinction between those Government employees named on it who might be members of the Washington Branch of the League and those who might merely be on the League's mailing list here.

The Committee, meeting behind closed doors, decided yesterday to give out the list. It was entered officially in the record today under the title "Membership and Mailing List" and simultaneously given to reporters.

When Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico, a member of the Committee, arriving a few minutes late, heard about this, he said he had protested earlier about releasing the names and that Mr. Dies had promised to delay distribution until 10:30 a. m. (E. S. T.)

"I'm afraid," Mr. Dempsey said heatedly, "that in doing this, we not only release the names of some members (of the League) but those who contributed to Spanish refugees and are not members of the League at all.

"I want to protest this as most un-American. I don't want to harm anybody who is innocent. I think it is most reprehensible for this Committee to do this. As a member of this Committee, I want to say that at no time am I going to smear anybody."

High Praise for Dies

FORT WORTH (AP)—The people of the United States owe their everlasting gratitude to the Dies Committee for revealing un-American activities, Elliott Roosevelt said in a radio address Oct. 24.

"It has done more for the United States in the last two years than many able and sincere statesmen achieve in a lifetime. If it has done nothing else, it has made the people conscious of the fact that in their midst—perhaps in their own circle of friends—are men and women who despise everything this Government stands for."

Seattle Bund Out

SEATTLE (AP)—Dissolution of the Seattle unit of the German-American Bund was reported Oct. 25 by Paul Stoll, named as unit leader in Dies Committee testimony last week. A few hours earlier he said he had quit the Bund because of announcement in Washington, D. C., that all members must register under the Alien Registration Law, and he refused to be classified with any group whose members were designated "foreign agents."

Mr. Stoll said in an interview the membership was in agreement to disband, feeling its purpose had been misinterpreted.

Communications Heads Summoned

CHICAGO (AP)—The Government called upon the Presidents of three major wire communication companies Oct. 25 to co-operate in its campaign against an alleged lottery conspiracy in the racing information field.

The action stems from the recent indictment of M. L. Annenberg, James M. Ragen and other chiefs of Nation-wide News Services, Inc., charging them with conspiracy to further a lottery by supplying horse race information and results to bookmakers by means of leased wire facilities.

United States Attorney William J. Campbell summoned Presidents Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, A. H. Mellinger of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and Roy B. White of the Western Union Telegraph Company, or their duly authorized agents, to the Federal Building Saturday for a conference.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK

BUSINESS IS PICKING UP SHOWS AND SHOPS APLENTY

There is always something doing in New York... always good reasons for visiting this glamorous city... and always the same good reasons for staying at The Shelton Hotel, a GRAND, CENTRAL location.

SENSIBLE RATES
SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $4
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.50 to $7
Includes free use of swimming pool and gymnasium

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Management
A. E. WALTZ, Manager

Still the Key to Romance
PAGE & SHAW Chocolates
$1.00 PER POUND

Reminiscence of Pioneer Days on Plains

© International

Pawnee Bill (Maj. Gordon W. Lillie) **Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard**

The two soldiers talk over Indian-fighting days in Oklahoma as Miss Phyllis Isley lends an attentive ear. The old friends met in New York on Oct. 24 in a sort of preview to the official presentation to General Bullard of an honorary chieftainship in the Pawnee tribe. Miss Isley is the official representative of the tribe. General Bullard is shown wearing the war bonnet presented to him by the Indians for the official ceremony at the World's Fair.

Equality of Opportunity Set as Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Education in the United States must provide equality of opportunity to replace the vanished frontier, for mental freedom coupled with political freedom remains America's highest goal, in the opinion of Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University.

Speaking at the opening session of the New York Herald Tribune 1939 Forum on Current Problems at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today, Dr. Conant urged American educators to fight for a type of education that will loosen social strata and ensure a "continued process by which power and privilege are automatically redistributed at the end of each generation in order to spread opportunity more equitably before the children of the land."

This problem of equalizing opportunity must be boldly faced, because the world to follow the present war will in all probability be much like it is today, Dr. Conant said, adding that he did not believe the war in Europe would destroy civilization, as so often predicted.

Labor Turns From Reds

Benjamin Stolberg, author of the "Story of the C. I. O." and a frequent lecturer on labor problems, told the Forum that Communist influence in both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations was fast waning and that, on the whole, the day of Communist growth in American labor was over.

"The vast majority of workers realize only too well that political and social democracy is vital not merely to the growth of organized labor, but to its very survival," Mr. Stolberg said.

The influence of Communism had been much stronger in the C. I. O. than it had in the A. F. of L., he held, but John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Congress, had come out vigorously and actively against Communism at the recent San Francisco meeting.

The Forum, which will hold sessions tomorrow afternoon and evening and again on Thursday, will hear many distinguished speakers, including President Roosevelt, King Leopold of Belgium, who will address it over the radio; Dorothy Thompson; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator; Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War; Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who will speak from the Chinese capital of Chungking by radio; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and Jean Giraudoux, French General Commissioner for Information, in a broadcast from Paris.

Wide Range of Topics

The general theme of the Forum is "the challenge to civilization," while the session themes are listed as "The Home Front," "The Cost of Government," "Science on the Side of Civilization," "The Democratic Front and What It Faces," and "The War's Challenge to the United States."

C. J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University, another speaker at today's session, spoke on "What America Means to Me," declaring that the meaning of the United States was to be found in its ideals embodying "the earthly, ethical aspirations of Christianity."

"The message of Jesus was: be kind to your fellow men," Dr. Friedrich said. "America's aspirations seek to make earnest with this aspiration. In my very first travels in this country I was struck with this ever-present humanism. Whenever you spoke of suffering, people wanted to help. No matter how crude from an intellectual viewpoint, Americans struck me as deeply civilized in their anxiety to be helpful, neighborly, generous to the point of self-abandonment."

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, speaking on "Law Enforcement in a Crisis," warned against "witch-hunting" and "vigilantism," but called upon all Americans to report any suspected act of sabotage, espionage or neutrality violation to the attention of his Department.

"Every sincere and earnest American should consider himself an integral part of law and order in this war against the enemies of democracy," Mr. Hoover said. "This co-operation should be limited, however, to passing on to the proper officials all questionable facts or rumors which may come one's way. But our efforts must not develop into a witch hunt. To successfully cope with the spy demands intelligence, good judgment and, above all, justice and calmness in meeting every situation."

Mr. Hoover said that the F. B. I. was receiving complaints of espionage, sabotage and neutrality violations at the rate of approximately 214 a day.

Defense of Liberties

"Labor's Part in American Democracy" was discussed by Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, who said that no group in the country would oppose a surrender of American liberties more strongly than would organized labor.

"Labor firmly believes in the American principles of constitutional liberty," he said. "It has built the structure of its organization to correspond to the frame of our American republic. It has developed a body of constitutional law for the guidance and conduct of its own organization patterned in many respects after our basic constitutional documents."

Stanley High, lecturer, author, and foreign correspondent, addressed the Forum on "Termites in America," declaring it was impossible to insulate a democracy against ideas from abroad and that both Communism and Fascio-Naziism were hard at work in this country attacking democratic ideals on all fronts.

An appeal to the nation and its political leaders not to launch any public spy hunt nor to inflame mass emotions was voiced by John Lord O'Brian, head of war emergency affairs of the United States Department of Justice from 1917 to 1919, and First Assistant Attorney General under President Hoover, who held that present statutes were sufficient to handle any alien agitation or spy trouble in the United States.

Elisabeth Knaust, a one-time employee of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, another speaker, declared that the most important task of the German-American Bund in this country was spying and that its activities were directed by special "cuiture attachés" attached to local German consulates.

Describing the activities of the German Propaganda Ministry, Miss Knaust declared that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels had once run off a large sheaf of psuedo-press dispatches favorable to Premier Benito Mussolini to show them to the Italian Propaganda Minister, Dino Alfieri, who had come to Berlin on a visit.

Prof. Sidney Hook, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy of New York University's Washington Square College, declared that the intellectual integrity of American cultural life was gravely threatened by a few teachers and professors who attempt to mold it in accord with alien ideologies.

He warned, however, that this menace must not be met by governmental repression, but by public exposure and criticism in the educational and cultural professions themselves.

Another speaker was Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Editor of Thie Week magazine, who said in a radio address to the Forum that the chief menace in America was indolence and carelessness in defending the heritage of freedom.

Browder Trial Set for Nov. 27; Legal Absurdity, He Calls It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—While Earl R. Browder, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of America, was protesting the Federal passport fraud indictment against him as a "legal absurdity," his trial date had today been set for Nov. 27 in United States Court here.

The radical leader made his release on $7,500 bail the occasion for a blast at the proceedings which was featured on the front page of today's Daily Worker, leading Communist organ in the United States. This charged that "even the reactionary Hoover regime, which had this alleged case when it was fresh 10 years ago, decided there were no grounds for prosecution."

"The New Deal liberals," the statement continues, seem to be surrendering to the reactionaries of the Martin Dies stripe, as they did in Germany in 1933, as they did in 1920, before A. Mitchell Palmer . . .

Threat to Civil Liberties

"If they can . . . silence the Communists by such methods, then no one in America will long feel secure in his civil liberties, and those who want to take America into the imperialist war will soon have a free hand."

Mr. Browder charged that the Department of Justice action against him was "not a passport case, but part of the assault on free public expression of political opinions . . . after reaction in every country where democratic rights have been limited and destroyed." Republican National Committee press relations intervention on the eve of the proceedings "dramatically demonstrated," he declared, that the objective in the case was "far broader than the Communists."

Mr. Browder's bail benefactress, Mrs. Hester G. Huntington, of 1 University Place, is a sister-in-law of Robert Minor, a veteran in the American Communist movement and, like the indicted Party head, many times a candidate for office on this ticket. Mrs. Huntington remained withdrawn today from the publicity her aid aroused, standing by her original statement that it was her constitutional right to furnish bail and she had done so as "a matter of principle," not knowing Mr. Browder personally.

Radio Scratches Communist

Coincidentally with the setting of the Browder trial date, radio station WNEW scratched Israel Amter, Communist candidate for the New York City Council, from its program last night. The station based the cancellation on court of appeals action this week upholding a Board of Elections ruling which invalidated designating petitions of Mr. Amter and three other Communists seeking councilmanic seats for technical irregularities.

It was merely following the federal code, the station held, in refusing time to candidates ordered removed from the ballot. Threatening a suit for breach of contract, Mr. Amter said he would complain to the Federal Communications Commission.

Another anti-Communist development took the form of a resolution by the Teachers' Alliance of New York City calling on Mayor La Guardia and Board of Education officials to ban the American Students' Union from city schools and colleges as "a transmission belt for Communism."

Miss Ingalls' Washington Flight Brings Scolding

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Civil Aeronautics Authority examiner recommended Oct. 24 that the Authority reprimand Miss Laura Ingalls, aviator, for dropping anti-war pamphlets from the air within the restricted downtown area of Washington. Some of the pamphlets fell on the White House lawn.

Miss Ingalls made her flight under the auspices of the Women's National Committee to Keep the United States Out of War.

Examiner Roscoe F. Walter conducted a two-day hearing, and suggested a reprimand.

'Women Enjoy Jury Service, Illinois at Last Discovers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Close on the heels of passage of the Illinois women's jury law, 15 women were named and are serving on the Federal Grand Jury here. Even the foreman is a woman. The other eight of the 23 required for a grand jury are men.

While Federal statutes would have permitted women to so serve before this, they were not called because Federal jury practice, it is pointed out, customarily conforms to the State law.

"So eager are the women to prove their mettle as jurors," says Mrs. Laura Hughes Lunde—appointed foreman by Judge James H. Wilkerson of the Federal District Court here—"that not one of them asked to be excused. Throughout the sessions they sit at attention and listen earnestly. A common remark is, 'Why, this is the most interesting thing I ever did!'"

Will Study Code

The court bailiff was surprised and delighted, Mrs. Lunde says, when the women asked for a copy of the United States Code and studied it, that they might more thoroughly understand just what their duties were. All over the State, women are asking what the duties of jurors are, and how they are selected. They want to be prepared to act intelligently should their names be called.

Curiously enough, most of the 15 women on the grand jury are members of the Illinois League of Women Voters. "It seems like bread cast upon the waters returning," Mrs. Lunde laughingly remarked, "because the League women worked so hard and long for passage of the Illinois law. In fact, some of us thought we never would be called, that if our names were drawn they would be thrown out, because we were such persistent talkers for it."

The Grand Jury is holding its sessions in temporary quarters in the court room, while the regular jury room is being rejuvenated. The women jurors laughed at themselves, because the first thing they did, says Mrs. Lunde, was to put their housekeeping talents to work, rearranging the furniture in order to hear better.

Felt Responsibility

"The average person looks on Government as something apart from themselves," Mrs. Lunde points out. "We women serving on the jury are participating in Government. It's such a definitely educational thing and we feel a definite responsibility. I wish every woman could have the experience.

"It seems only natural and right for women to be on the Grand Jury," she went on. Heretofore in Illinois, if the accused were a woman, she had to appear before a jury made up entirely of men. Because the Federal Grand Jury sessions are carried on with absolute secrecy, she could not have even a woman matron accompany her into the Grand Jury room."

Of course, women serving on juries is no new thing in many other States. And as Mrs. Lunde commented, "Back in Babylonian times, in 2200 B. C., women served on juries. They served on juries during Colonial days in our own country. Illinois has just been behind the times, that's all."

New Funds Sought By Zionist Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A campaign for enlargement of its membership and its financial resources to speed development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine was outlined in Philadelphia recently by the National Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America.

In a statement explaining the purpose of the drive to marshal the resources of American Jewry for the development of the Palestine National Home, Louis Lipsky, Vice-President of the Organization, declared:

"To safeguard and to extend the Jewish National Home, in which there repose all our hopes for the future, is now the primary task of the Jewish people."

Discipline Remitted As Rescue 'Reward'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal authorities handed Capt. John L. Reynolds of the steamship Collingsworth a "reward" Oct. 23 for his rescue of 55 survivors from H. M. S. Courageous which was torpedoed in the Atlantic Sept. 17.

Captain Reynolds was skipper of the steamship Waukegan when it rammed the St. Georges Bridge in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal last Jan. 10 and destroyed it.

The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation found him and the pilot guilty of speeding and inattention to duty but let Captain Reynolds off without discipline because of his "excellent performance" in the Courageous rescue. The license of the Pilot, F. Leroy Taylor, was suspended for 30 days.

'$50-Over-60' Pensions On Ohio Ballot Nov. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio voters will go to the polls Nov. 7 to decide one of the biggest social problems Ohio has ever faced—whether the State will pay $50 a month pensions to all unemployed persons over 60 and $80 a month to couples over 60.

The proposal has been put on the ballot by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, and his backers, who term it a great social experiment; it is just as vigorously opposed by other forces who contend it is a "crackpot scheme."

Dr. Bigelow proposes to finance the new pension by a state income tax equal to 25 per cent of federal income taxes paid, and by a 2 per cent tax on land valued at $20,000 an acre or more.

This, Dr. Bigelow contends, will fall on the wealthier class—and the proposal is gaining tremendous support in the State, especially from the labor groups.

Organization Opposes

Opponents of the proposed pension, however, contend that it will virtually bankrupt the State, sharply reducing the amount of money that will be available for the State Government and institutions.

The Ohio Emergency Committee, formed to combat the Bigelow plan, contends that its adoption would give to persons qualified for benefits "an ironclad mortgage on every dollar of revenue" raised by the State for all its major functions.

The committee estimates that 695,000 Ohioans would be eligible to share subsidy payments, at a cost of $303,000,000 to $382,000,000 a year, but that new taxes proposed would raise less than $44,000,000.

Dr. Bigelow, however, estimates that $56,000,000 a year would cover the cost to the State. The emergency committee declared that it was "possible and probable" that should the Bigelow plan be adopted, the Legislature would be forced to divert for aged pensions revenues now used for schools, relief and local government, including gas, motor vehicle and liquor levies.

Diverting these revenues for guaranted incomes to aged, the committee held, would still leave a deficit of $132,000,000 to $212,000,000 a year which would have to be met by new tax levies.

The Committee estimated the proposed tax on "land" valued at more than $20,000 an acre would yield $19,096,000 a year while the state income tax would produce $24,317,000.

A second proposed amendment sponsored by Dr. Bigelow would reduce the requirements for initiating a state amendment in the future to a flat 100,000 petitioners, 50,000 for initiating a law—the signatures to be gathered at large.

Many Join Opposition

Nearly 50 organizations are affiliated with and supporting the Emergency Committee—including the Ohio Farm Bureau, Ohio State Grange, Ohio State Medical Association, Ohio Educational Association, Ohio Society for Crippled Children, Ohio Public Health Association, State Police Chiefs Association, Ohio Bankers Association, Ohio Manufacturers Association, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Insurance Federation of Ohio, Independent Theater Owners, Ohio State Automobile Association, Ohio Printers Federation and Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

Newspapers in the State are united against the Bigelow proposals.

Dr. Bigelow, meanwhile, is running for the Cincinnati City Council on an "old-age pension" platform. He has served in the Council before, and in 1924 was an intermediary with a small group of civic minded Cincinnatians who started the agitation that eventually resulted in the adoption of a City Charter and city manager form of Government.

Markilo Markers
Give regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope, Frames for Art Pencils. Colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet 25¢
MARKILO COMPANY
3633 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

LYCOMING HOTEL
200 rooms — each with bath
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Modern in Every Detail
SINGLE 3.00 DOUBLE 4.50
On the famous Susquehanna Trail in the midst of dazzling natural scenery—colorful to the extreme through October and November
200 Miles From New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Washington

INVEST in Beverly Hills CALIFORNIA
A Government instrumentality insures all SAVINGS up to $5000 and higher earnings are in store for your incoming dividends, or idle funds.
4% Current Dividend
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Beverly Hills
9501 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	O	W	E	L	L			K	A	N	S	A	S	
A		E		A	U	G	E	R		U		T		
T	R	E	E			D	R	Y		B	E	N	O	
V		D	E	N		A		G	U	Z		K		
I	V		L	E	V	I	T	E	S		M	E		
A	I	R		W		N		N		P	A	R		
		C	O	L	B	Y		P	E	T	E	R		
G	A	D		E		O		S		G	N	U		
E	R		D	R	A	M	M	E	N		E	S		
N		R	A	G		A		O	U	T		E		
E	H	E	N		C	H	I		B	A	N	D		
V		E		P	L	A	N	T		S		O		
A	R	D	I	T	E			D	U	R	H	A	M	

Behind the Headlines

Story of Nanking relief provides stirring epic of heroism by men of peace.

Here is a tale of heroism that has escaped the headlines. It is not a military exploit. It is an achievement not of soldiers, but of men of peace. Maybe that is why the feat has gone unsung.

It is an example of steadfast courage and simple human kindness. Enacted against a background of war and destruction, it is a saga of friendliness and salutary, constructive effort. It is the sort of thing the world most needs today, but of which it hears little.

It is the story of the activities of the Nanking International Relief Committee, an organization which, in the face of one of the greatest tragedies of modern times, has carried on its unobtrusive work of mercy against tremendous odds.

De Cou from Galloway

Sun Yat Sen's Memorial

Symbol of Chinese Republic

Human Cost of Relief

The Committee's report, written by its Chairman, M. S. Bates of Nanking University, is before me. It is a masterpiece of understatement, like the accounts Mr. Bates used to give of his humanitarian work in such widely scattered localities as Irak, Persia, and the valley of the Yangtze.

It is a mass of figures concerning bags of rice, clothing, bedding, and other aids supplied to a destitute and terror-stricken populace. But in one brief paragraph of the foreword, the human significance of all these figures peeks through.

The report, its author explains, "is a plain exposition of material work done, with some necessary description of the conditions which influenced the procedure of relief. The full story of bags of rice is a composite of individual tragedies to be counted by the hundred thousand in Nanking alone of which not one can be represented here. Only when such matters affect a working program or enter into financial accounts, are they reckoned with. No bookkeeping enters the human costs of relief. Nor the services of relief to the spirits of those in need and despair."

A Gigantic Task

The Nanking Committee was organized late in November, 1938, just in time to cope with the tragic situation which culminated in the taking of China's capital city by the Japanese on Dec. 12 and 13. All neutral observers are unanimous in describing the excesses of the Japanese soldiery on this occasion as unparalelled in modern times for license and cruelty.

The Committee, foreseeing the danger of such a thing, succeeded in setting up what was known as a safety zone within the far-flung walls of old Nanking. The Chinese forces promised to evacuate the area and the Japanese stated that they would not intentionally attack the place, if evacuated. On this precarious basis, the safety zone was set up.

About 250,000 Chinese took refuge in the zone, and upon the Committee devolved the main responsibility of housing, feeding and gradually rehabilitating them.

Workers, worthy of place in Hall of Humanity, got no medals, money, or headlines.

Mostly Americans

The Committee at first had a broadly international character, with German, Danish, British and American members. But the exigencies of war and politics gradually removed most of the non-American members. Eventually one Chinese and one Japanese took places on the membership. About 1,500 volunteer Chinese helped carry on the work of the Committee. Members of the Committee's staff were at times subjected to arrest, and worse.

But the Committee carried on Some of the camps for refugees established within the zone were wiped out by the military. The Committee was at one time forbidden by the authorities to purchase grain for the refugees. Throughout the Nanking area, there was unnecessary destruction of property by useless burning before the crisis and by extensive plundering and burning thereafter. On farms, one resident in every seven families was killed, injured or taken away. But in the midst of destruction, the Committee carried on.

About $500,000, supplied by the Nanking municipal Government and by various relief organizations, principally American, was spent by the Committee to make the lot of these miserable people a little less desperate.

The members of the Committee got no money, no medals, no headlines. But we nominate them for the Hall of Humanity.

Rex Miller

An Informal Portrait

Stephen F. Harris

Among the Prize-Winning Snapshots

This picture, entered by Stephen F. Harris of Dover, Mass., in the Manchester Union-Leader Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded a $250 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in the Explorers Hall of the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C.

War Dispels Hitler's Plan Of Auto for Every Worker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the first German victims of the war has been the "Volkswagen"—the People's auto—scheduled to appear on the market during October, 1939.

Adolf Hitler, in May, 1938, laid the foundation stone of an enormous factory, a sort of super Ford Works which was to be the largest and most efficient auto-producer. It was to manufacture these new popular cars, and, when in full working order, was to have a peak production of 1,500,000 cars a year.

This was to be in fulfilment of the Führer's desire that every German worker should have the joys of auto-riding, if only as compensation for the low wages, long hours, and heavy taxes which they had to bear. Herr Hitler was undoubtedly enthusiastic about this idea, in fact, he eagerly followed its progress from the start, and went as far as to grant Dr. Ferdinand Porsche, its designer, a special state medal at the 1938 Party Congress in Nuremberg.

The auto factory was still in process of construction at Fallersleben, 30 miles east of Hanover, as late as August of this year. Many of the workers were Italians still engaged upon the outer structure, and it was clear that production on mass lines would not have started for some time to come even if there had been no war. The general concensus in Germany just before war broke out was also that the people would be fortunate if they obtained their autos by the end of 1940.

About a dozen of these autos had been on show at the exhibition last fall but only a few were to be seen on the roads and these were for testing purposes. Further, it was no secret that the German authorities intended the first regular supplies to be for export—they planned to dump them on the world markets in much the same way as they had other small autos a few years ago.

In these conditions the German worker would have to wait, despite the fact that he had been subscribing for his new auto since Aug. 1, 1938. The auto, it was at first said would cost 990 marks (about $396), including two years garaging and free overhaul. A few months later it was announced that the price would be increased to $1,190 marks since some of the extra concessions like insurance were now to be regarded as "extra."

The pay-in-advance scheme was so organized that the worker contributed five marks a week for 4½ years before the auto was really his own, and if he stopped payment he would have to forgo what he had already paid. About 250,000 workers were said to be contributors to the scheme, by means of stamped cards at the place of work. They were entitled to get the auto when 750 marks had been paid, or as soon after as the factory could deliver it. But now there will be no auto and all the contributions will be utilized for other more important national objects.

The Labor Front, the National Socialist successor to the trade unions supplied 50,000,000 Reichsmarks as capital to build and equip the factory, and undoubtedly from the same source came even more funds to subvention the auto itself since the German auto industry had earlier failed to submit to Herr Hitler satisfactory plans for an auto at the stipulated price. The final model was a four-cylinder air-cooled engine at the rear with 24 horsepower and a maximum speed of 62 miles per hour, and capable of 33 miles to the gallon of gasoline. It was streamlined and could take five passengers.

Additional Moves Against Foes Are Indicated by Long

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gov. Earl K. Long's militant seizure of the State Attorney General's office indicated today he might be planning further coups against foes he says are attempting to indict him.

Governor Long, a candidate to succeed himself in the Jan. 16 Democratic primary, said he had been informed that enemies were trying to get charges brought against him in Alexandria and Monroe, where grand juries have been in session in recent weeks.

The Governor used National Guardsmen Monday to dispossess Attorney-General David Ellison and his assistant, James O' Connor, declaring they were in office "illegally." He named Lessley P. Gardiner to succeed Mr. Ellison and Edward M. Heath to replace Mr. O'Connor.

Under an old Huey Long "dictator" law the State Attorney General may take over the office of any district attorney in the State and assume direction of any investigations or prosecutions.

$30-Thursday Plan: How It Would Work

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The $30-Thursday proposal is much more than a pension plan, as its supporters are the first to point out. Probably they would not object to the conclusion that it is a revolution. It contains not only monetary but constitutional and governmental innovations of the widest magnitude. Its effects, far from being limited to California, would be felt in Washington.

Because "Ham and Eggs"—the $30-Every-Thursday plan which is being voted on in a special California election on Nov. 7—has impressive popular support, and would have immense consequences on California and national economy, The Christian Science Monitor has sent the chief of its Washington Bureau to make a thorough study of the plan. Following is the fourth of his articles:

The plan, it should be remembered, contains three main divisions besides its host of other proposals. They are:

1. The warrant, or stamp-scrip plan, by which retirement payments would be made, and lawful money in California would be supplemented—it is projected—by at least double the present quantity of circulating medium.

2. The State Bank, set up in the amendment, with a branch within 1,000 feet of virtually every present bank of deposit in California, taking over the State's deposits, handling both cash and warrants—in short, the kind of publicly owned bank that money "reformers" have long advocated.

3. The gross income or turnover tax of 3 per cent, again a tax unprecedented in the United States, and estimated by "Ham and Eggs" leaders to bring in $200,000,000 within its first 12 weeks of operation (though less later when warrant-exemptions begin).

Possible Action

Now, if the amendment is carried on Nov. 7, the first effort of opponents might be to attack its constitutionality. The amendment itself says, in words that are striking indeed in American legislation: "No injunction or writ of mandate or other legal or equitable process shall ever issue to interfere with the administration of this article or to prevent or enjoin any provision of this article from going into effect."

Proponents assume that the State courts would keep hands off the constitutional amendment entirely. However, the State courts might consider that while they could not declare such an amendment unconstitutional, they could not abdicate their function of interpretation of what is and is not lawful in its administrative acts. It is a novel and important question whether, as this amendment proposes, the entire judicial processes of a State can be annulled in all their functions relating to a widely ramified amendment crammed with administrative lawmaking.

Seen Victory at Polls

However, the Federal Courts undoubtedly could intervene. But the amendment has a severability clause, providing that all its parts not found specifically invalid shall remain in effect. There are several points of legal attack, but the warrants are the most vulnerable. However, even if they were thrown out, the gross-income tax and the State bank might remain. Proponents have said that if they have the bank and the tax, they will find ways of issuing credit which would be the equivalent of the warrants. Conceivably there will be no persuasive constitutional arguments against the banks at least. So opponents of "Ham and Eggs" are seeking to avoid any impression that their battle could be satisfactorily won in the courts.

For, if almost any part of the amendment is left in law, the Administrator—set up quite independent of the State Government—could bring about striking changes in the established order. Therefore, if the amendment passes and then part of it is declared unconstitutional, the clearest recourse might be for the Legislature to prepare another constitutional amendment repealing the whole of the present proposals. This is, to opponents, a long and dreary road and instead they hope for victory at the polls.

The most important governmental innovation in the plan is the powerful office of Administrator. To opponents, his powers constitute dictaorship hitherto unestablished by law in the United States. To proponents, the "dictatorship"—which term they resent—is benevolent, for the greater good, and cannot be actual dictatorship because it would be set up by vote of the people. It may be pointed out that the most arbitrary dictatorship in the world could be defended on this ground of popular vote.

The Administrator, to hold office until 1944, is not to be elected, but appointed by the Governor from two men, two of the plan's promoters, Roy G. Owens and Will H. Kindig. "Ham and Eggs" officials make no secret of the fact that Mr. Owens is slated for the job. Of his personal qualities, more in a later article. Here are some of his powers under the amendment:

He is unanswerable to the Governor, the State Legislature, or the State judiciary or regulations.

He would not be dependent on legislative appropriations or regulations.

He would have direct control over vast sums of money; perhaps as much as $750,000,000 in cash from sale of redemption stamps if the plan works as proposed.

He would have control indirectly through nomination or his own service thereon, of the Tax Commission and the bank directors, which in turn might control billions of dollars, including all present State bank deposits, revenues from the gross income tax, and the sales and use taxes. Various audits are provided in the amendment, but they do not control the use to which the money is put.

He would have power to issue rules and regulations with the force of law, supported by the police power of the State, and with no appeal to the State judiciary. The broad language of the amendment leaves incalculable room for interpretive action by the Administrator.

He could call special elections—independent of the Governor—to amend the amendment in any conceivable direction. The Administrator has many other miscellaneous powers.

$50,000 Bond

To check-and-balance these powers, posting of a $50,000 bond is required (compared with billions the Administrator controls) and there is the possibility of recall under the laws of California. But suppose the Administrator is recalled, who succeeds him? Section 39 of the amendment provides that "in the event of . . . removal from office or cessation of office of any Administrator . . . the Chief deputy Administrator shall automatically become the Administrator! After 1944, the Administrator is elected, for four-year terms, and there is no provision against election of the first appointed Administrator, nor his re-election.

In its Section 2, the amendment contains many sweeping statements whose precise effect is in some doubt. Proponents say the section is merely a premable, but the fact remains that it is part of the amendment and various enforcement activities might be undertaken through its mandate. Thus, the section declares it to be "the responsibility of the people of the State of California to provide: "that all available or producible goods, services, conveniences, and comforts of daily living shall be produced in sufficient quantity and that such production shall be adequately distributed among and delivered to the people." What does that mean? Does it mean that the Administrator of the amendment, under his sweeping powers, might undertake the direct stimulation or administration of production and distribution?

Agricultural Proviso

The same section provides further: "that no agricultural nor other products shall be intentionally or deliberately destroyed or permitted to waste, and that no capacity to produce goods, services, conveniences, or comforts, shall be curtailed, limited or rendered nonproductive by any means whatever so long as there remains any single unfulfilled human demand." Now, does the first part of the section mean that California farmers are forbidden to destroy or permit to waste any of their products? It is a common practice for farmers to throw away oranges and some other fruits, for which the price is not worth the hauling to market. Can he be punished under the amendment for so doing? Likewise, the strong marketing restriction laws of California, an essential part of the State's agricultural industry, require the discarding of sub-standard products. The amendment specifically annuls other statutes or constitutional provisions inconsistent with its terms. What becomes of the marketing regulations? And does the latter part of the foregoing quotation forbid strikes when it says that: "no capacity to produce goods . . . shall be curtailed?"

Proponents claim that it is nonsense to lay stress on these broad quotations. As to trikes, they also point to paragraph 8 of the same section 2 which says that this proper distribution shall be accomplished: "without detriment to any person and without taking away, confiscating, or otherwise subtracting from the economic status of any person or group of persons." Which paragraph is to govern?

Obviously such sweeping declarations would be revolutionary in the extreme if applied. But they are part of the amendment being proposed for the basic constitution of California, raised above all interference by the courts through express proviso, and placed in the hands of a virtually uncontrolled administrator.

Realtors Warned Against 'War Prosperity'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The European War already has propelled the wheels of American industry into a mild business boom, but let the nation be forewarned that no permanent prosperity can be based upon the armed conflict of foreign belligerents was the warning sounded by George C. Smith, Assistant to the President of the Missouri - Kansas - Texas Railroad Company, before the second day's sessions of the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, on Oct. 25.

War means the creation of new industries, he said, new uses for old products, new devices, new chemicals and new developments in the realm of physics, but when war ends "as it always does" the nation will face another long period of deflation with all the difficulties that follow deflation. Yet, the ability of American business to readjust itself to war conditions of inflation and deflation, Mr. Smith felt, is far greater today than it was in the years during and following the last World War.

•He predicted that while the war lasts industrial real estate in the United States will have an activity comparable to that of the boom years from 1925-29. So long as this country keeps out of the war, he assured realtors that "we will enjoy a tremendously enlarged foreign trade."

When War Ends

"But no nation and no industry," he added, "permanently prospers from war. When war ends, deflation comes. War profits not taken by the Government when made are likely to be lost. And among the adverse consequences of war are dictatorships substituted for democracy to speed action, control production, regiment labor, socialize agriculture and communize utilities."

Among the differences cited by the railroad expert as insuring the easier adjustment of American business to war conditions were the nation's increased experience in foreign trade, marketing, credit and finance, creation of a better merchant marine, increased bureaucratic control over prices, and the establishment of a gold reserve sufficient to provide adequate credit for expanding enterprise.

Mr. Smith pointed to the immediate inflationary effect of the war upon American business conditions and the stock markets as illustrating the strength of the business structure. Almost invariably in the past, he said, temporary deflation has struck American business with war clouds looming on foreign horizons.

Neutrality Law

And he added: "Depriving ourselves of European imports will not seriously dislocate industrial enterprise as it did in 1914, for our ability to produce virtually all raw materials needed for industry or to supply satisfactory substitutes, due to highly developed synthetic and organic chemical industries makes us independent of European sources."

He advocated amendment of the neutrality law to protect the United States against an exodus of some industries to Canada where they would remain after the war "to compete with us in world markets."

Turning the attention of realtors to "a serious peace menace," Walter S. Schmidt, former President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, asked for the application of protective measures against the destruction of large commercial centers as seen in the trend of business and home owners to move into suburban areas. No consistent policy has been adopted, he said, to supply new traffic arteries into central districts, to bypass them for through traffic, or to establish garaging and other parking facilities in downtown shopping centers.

As a result, Mr. Schmidt declared, "excepting for absolute 100 per cent locations, property value losses are appalling in most of our leading cities." Sub-centers are being established to repeat the errors of the original central districts. And no more foresight is being used in the establishment of neighborhood business centers, which grew up in haphazard manner, he added.

Path to Editor's Door

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Valsetz, Oregon

Here in this little logging village located high in the hills of Western Oregon resides a schoolgirl who probably has heard of Ralph Waldo Emerson through her studies. It is equally probable that she does not know that Mr. Emerson is credited with having said: "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

If Dorothy Anne Hobson ever heard that, she did not follow instructions because she turned the trick by editing a newspaper. As a result of that paper, Uncle Sam's postal employees have beaten a path to her town, if not to her door.

Several years ago she decided that Valsetz, although it has but a handful of inhabitants, lumber mill employees, was entitled to at least one of the luxuries of a city and the Valsetz Star was born, a mimeographed newspaper, printed on one side of legal-size paper.

★ ★ ★

Republican Paper

The Star, according to Editor Dorothy, is Republican in principle and practice. In one issue she wrote: "We believe in hemlock, fir, kindness, and Republicans. We are a Republican paper, but we won't charge Democrats any more for a copy than Republicans."

News is news, whether it concerns Valsetz or Europe, to Dorothy and her assistant editor, Franklin Thomas, a youngster of her own age. In a unique style she quips the world's daily events. In July, she ignored Reichsführer Hitler and his aspirations with: "We play all day in our sun suits. Hitler seems far away and not very interesting, and we don't seem to care what the Roosevelts do."

In September, she offered the following comparison: "Over in Europe they are cracking and shooting and smashing, and over in America we are going back to school Monday."

The reporting of local events is a five-star feature of the "Star." Through the entire picture runs a series of pithy comments that might have come from the typewriter of a real columnist rather than the pencil of a grade-school girl. She, one day, announced the acquisition of a new pet with "We have a dog, his name is Reno—he is very active.".

★ ★ ★

Earns Recognition

Her constant pulling for the Republican Party has earned her memberships in numerous Republican Clubs and her national publicity rose to the point where she was invited to attend the National Convention of Postmasters in Washington this month, but at the last minute her plans had to be changed.

A feature of the paper is the weather report. Located as it is in the center of Oregon's rain belt, Valsetz is one of the wettest spots in the State. In keeping with that fact, the weatner report says, in succession, "Rain," "More Rain," "Still More Rain," "Rain Until Christmas," "Clouds and Rain, Maybe," (in the spring) "Fair and Warmer' 'and (July) "Too Hot for Words."

In each issue there appears a poem and an advertisement, in addition to news copy. All material is written by the youthful editors. The poem in the September issue read:

We hope that peace will come again,
And war will go away.
We think that God can help us out
If we will only pray.

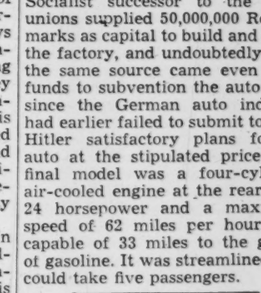
Donald H. Black

flower and gift shop
Irene Hayes
PARK AVENUE AT 47TH STREET
TEL. WI. 2-3414
NEW YORK

JEANPIERRE DE PARIS
. . . authority on permanent waves.
Have your next permanent with the flexibility of the natural curly method. Modern, cool, easy method. For appointment, Plaza 3-6262.
6 East 53rd Street
NEW YORK

For Weddings and Anniversaries
FLOWERS
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street.-Boston

SUPER-BLEND TULIPS
Extraordinary Offering
of exactly same size and type as planted by Holland, Mich., for its world famous Tulip Festival.
DARWIN, COTTAGE AND BREEDER VARIETIES IN COMPLETE COLOR RANGE — READY FOR PLANTING NOW.
This is a tulip-buying year — unsettled conditions mean that next year's prices will be high and selection limited. Buy plentifully — now — at these extraordinary low prices. All bulbs guaranteed.
SUPER-BLEND MIXED TULIPS
Ideal for Show or Cutting next May
100 bulbs $2.15
250 bulbs $4.99
Prices F. O. B. Holland, Mich. Bulbs shipped by Express, C. O. D., if you wish.
Larger quantities at $1.95 per hundred
ORDER BY MAIL—TODAY
NELIS NURSERIES, INC., Holland, Mich.


For business or pleasure
IN NEW YORK
Whether you are coming to New York for business or for pleasure, the success of your trip will be enhanced by staying at the Vanderbilt, with its distinctive Park Avenue address. The luxurious rooms, the fine food and the superior service of this superb hotel have made it internationally famous.
SINGLE from $4, DOUBLE from $6, SUITES from $10
OSCAR F. BANSE, MGR.
The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVENUE at 34th ST., NEW YORK

Complete Relaxation
Rest and relax in glorious Pinehurst, N. C. Two months nearer the sun. Warm dry air tinged with the refreshing scent of pines. Restful green fairways to please the eye. Excellent Inns—moderate rates. Golf, riding and tennis for your family. Thru Pullman via Seaboard R. R. lvs. N. Y. 3:15 P. M. For details write Pinehurst, Inc., 1610 Dogwood Road, Pinehurst, N. C.

"O-O-O-O-O-O FOR ME?"
JUST for a moment, let's forget that milk is Nature's finest all-round food. Let's forget that Sheffield SEALECT Milk is just as pure and safe as a century of care and experience can make it.
Let's just think of SEALECT Milk as the delicious drink that it is. Let's remember the rich cream that clings to the rim of a cool glassful . . . the flavor that's buried in every sip. There's refreshment! There's pleasure! There's a beverage that never lets you down. SEALECT Milk is for you.
• TUNE IN Capt. Tim Healy's Sealect Stamp Club of the Air. Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6:30 P. M. WEAF.
SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect
MILK

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Recovery: Will the Present U. S. Boom Last?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"You have brought up a poser for discussion today—'Recovery in the United States.' Since even the experts dare not predict, certainly an amateur cannot—so let's make the reservations now that we are dealing in the future with guesses based on apparent trends—and nothing more.

"News of a business spurt is evident on every hand. The war is generally given the credit. The question is whether the boom is just due to war alone, or whether the war has acted as a trigger to release recovery forces which were well on their way before war started. Our discussion is timely. It was just 10 years ago yesterday that the New York Stock Market crashed and in five days had dropped the United States from a period of super-prosperity to the beginning of a period of deep depression. Also the new Wages and Hours Act goes into effect this week, which will be felt in increased business costs."

Question: "Is business really picking up?"

Answer: "The figures all indicate it. Let's first get a yardstick for measuring this spurt. The Federal Reserve Board uses the average industrial level of production from 1923 to 1935 as a standard. Putting this against the mid-September industrial production in the United States we find a reading of 110—that is, a business increase of 10 per cent over the average of the yardstick years. Now let's use this stick a little more. Probably the boomlet of 1937 is the best to refer to. We find with our yardstick that, at its height, it measured only 118. In fact, business is picking up so rapidly that already, since the mid-September figures, it may be 118 or better, instead of 110.

"In other words if you were getting $50 a week and that was raised to $60 it would be the same relative gain. Naturally this is making business men as happy as such an increase would make you happy."

Question: "Do the economists think this recovery will last?"

Answer: "A recent poll of the leading American economists reveals that as a group they believe a substantial recovery in business should last some time. Just how long depends on many things, however."

Question: "You spoke of the war starting this boom. Just how much credit is due to the war?"

Answer: "The upturn started some months before war broke out. Naturally with a load already rolling, a small push counts more than it would for a load standing still. So the war gave the new boom quite an impetus. But it was an aid—not the cause."

Question: "Would you say this recovery was self-generated? I mean by that—isn't it possible that a depression just wears itself out and that then recovery just comes along of its own accord?"

Answer: "That brings up the question of the natural life of a depression. That, in turn, depends upon the nature of the creature. Did this depression just wear itself out and then an upturn start? Was it then a ten-year depression by nature? I don't think we can say that with any assurance.

"That, by the way, recalls the statement of the English economist, John Maynard Keynes, when asked how long the depression would last. He pointed out that there had been one depression which lasted 800 years—the decline from the later Roman Empire to the revived prosperity in Medieval Europe after the Crusades. How could we have estimated the length of that depression—or whether or not it ran a natural length or was stopped by other factors?"

Question: "What do you consider some of the reasons, besides the war, why business should pick up?"

Answer: "Well—and remember this is just my own thought on the subject— a lot of rough edges have been eliminated from America's economy. Business men generally—underline that 'generally'—are becoming more social-conscious. They realize they have obligations to society. The depression and the New Deal have taught them the pursuit of profit is only part of the job. Labor laws, social security laws, relief laws and the regulation of security and commodity markets have undoubtedly smoothed out certain inequalities that marked the prosperity of the 20's. The country may have gone down into the valley but as it starts to climb out there are signs it has learned many needed lessons. These things may seem restrictive to any businessman who shortsightedly wishes to return to 1929—but the great majority want no such false existence and are happy to have a steady growth dependent on bettering the lot of the workers—who, in the last analysis, it must be remembered, not only produce the goods but consume them too."

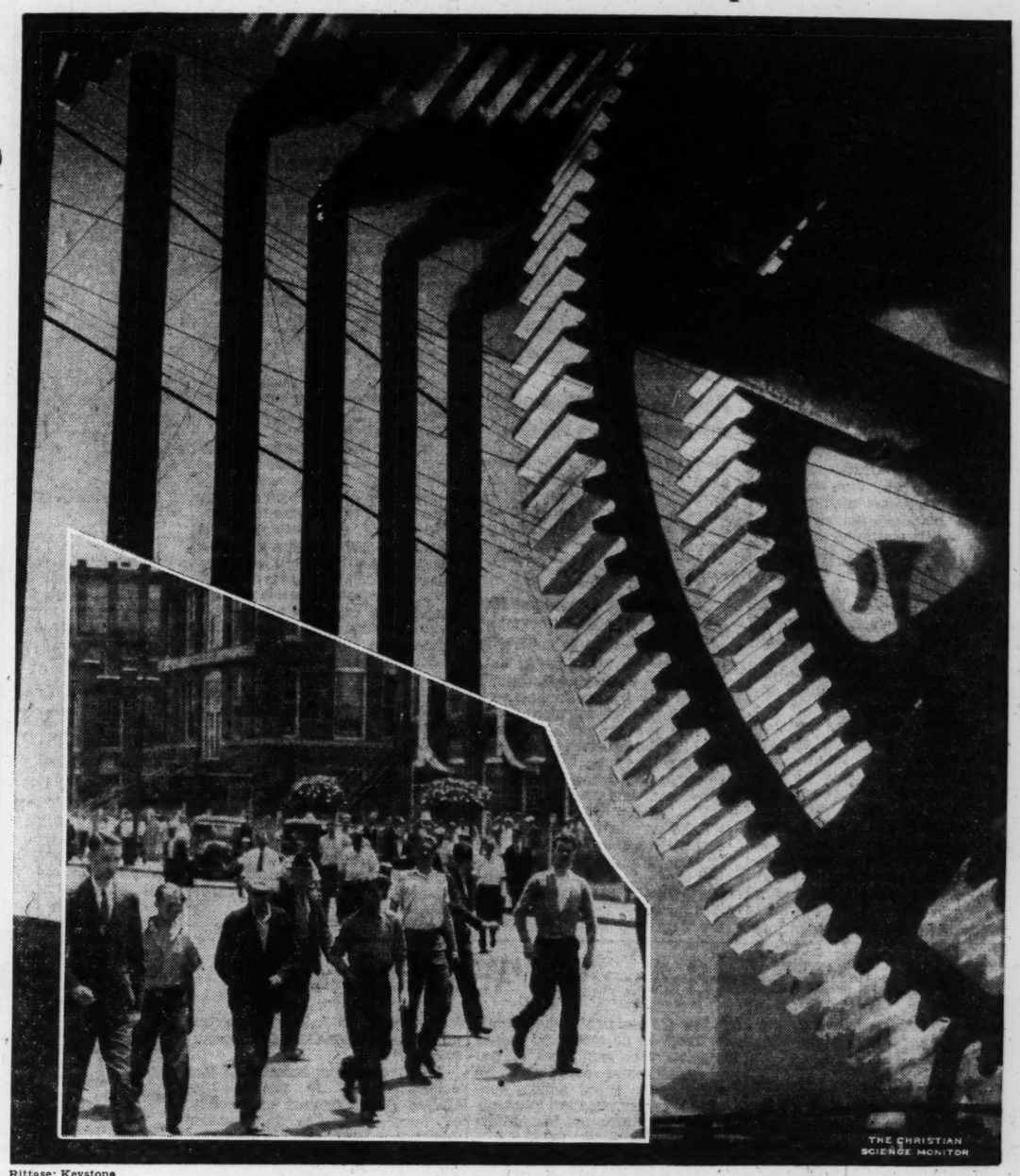
Question: "You spoke of the war helping business pick up. If as you say the recovery was on its way and the war only aided it, then the war suddenly ending shouldn't end the recovery spurt too, should it?"

Answer: "I should say no. I believe that business men already feel that the war has been oversold. The Allies aren't fighting the same kind of war they did 25 years ago. They are proceeding cautiously, from limited pocketbooks, instead of dashing in with reckless, overpriced buying, false enthusiasm and confidence of a few months only of war. Since there is no mad rush for supplies, then business is growing without these orders.

"And now I am going to turn you over to a real expert on the subject—our guest speaker today—Mr. H. B. Elliston, the Monitor's Financial Editor, columnist and a well-known economist in his own right—on

Fireside Page 83.

Indexes Indicating Industrial Improvement



Rittase; Keystone

Smoking Chimneys, Turning Wheels, Men With Jobs—Recovery

Industrial production, after falling off during the first quarter of 1939, was increasing for several months before the spurt brought on by the war. Is that improvement solidly established or is it war induced? Is it primarily dependent on actual war or the prospects of war? While the wheels turn, economists debate the issue.

Business Outlook: Best During New Deal

By H. B. Elliston

Right now the country is in the early stages of business recovery. How long it will last is a question which has been complicated by the European war. The war gave a fillip to production, prices, and activity in general. Nevertheless, it was no more than a fillip, since the business situation was all set for revival when war came.

How do we measure recovery? There are many indexes: employment, prices, production, and so on. Budget officials in Washington pick out industrial production when they are trying to figure out the yield from taxation a year and eighteen months hence. This yardstick is as good as any, and better than most. Factories turning out more goods are outward signs that people have more money or more confidence to buy them and that persons are being re-employed to make them. Let us follow, then, the practise in Washington.

Recovery Relative

An index of individual production is put out by the Federal Reserve Board. In September it stood at 110. That means nothing in itself, but the person who uses these figures knows that it is a percentage. It is 110 per cent of the 1923-1925 average.

Now there might seem to be no particular credit in the fact that industrial production in the United States is only 110 per cent above the 1923-1925 average. That was 15 years ago.

A 10 per cent rise in 15 years is, surely, nothing to boast about. No, it isn't. But recovery is a matter of more immediate contrasts, and you will see how the figure has risen when I add the indexes way back to April of this year. In that month the figure was 92, in August 102. When the index jumped to 110 in September, this was a great spurt, for an advance of 8 points in the index is the greatest jump in a single month since December, 1936.

Maybe the sharpness of the rise was due mostly to the war. Fears of war hold down production, but when uncertainty is removed, and war is on, then production is stimulated. For instance, at the outbreak of this war American factories began to lay in new supplies, particularly of steel—the theory being that war buying would put up prices. Consequently the output in the steel industry has shot up most spectacularly. In the first week of September output was 63 per cent of capacity; now it is over 90 per cent.

War business has been overrated as a help to the American economy. In late September the stock market bounded up on such rosy anticipations. But the rise in stock prices was due to expectations that the present conflict would follow the 1914-18 pattern. There is no such analogy. In copper, in oil, in wheat, and in many other things, the British Commonwealth is in a much less dependent position. To be sure, the United States will be drawn upon for supplies, but not to the same extent as in 1914-18.

In a way this is an insurance against a hectic recovery. Wartime recovery is followed by peacetime deflation. Both business and the Administration are on guard against any such spurious revival. They want recovery to stick. Accordingly they not only have a new outlook toward war business; they are guarding against excessive "inventories," or stocks on hand, and against the putting up of prices beyond consumers' capacity to pay. The new quest is for stability—perhaps one ought to say dynamic stability. It is a word that came into fashion with the New Deal.

Ups and Downs

And yet it is curious that stability has proved a will o' th' wisp since it became the Holy Grail of the New Deal. Late in 1937 the United States suffered the sharpest recession on record. In June, 1938, there was an equally sharp recovery. Look at the figures of industrial production (per cent of 1923-25 average):

August 1937	117
December 1937	84
June 1938	77
December 1938	104

One reason for these ups and downs has been the perennial conflict between business and Government. In the new rise there is evidence of much less misunderstanding. Congress proved the bridge between the two, and last session provided relief from taxation and from interference. This has revived the spirit of business enterprise. The outlook is correspondingly much better than it has been since any recovery started in the present Administration.

'Pros and Cons' on Prosperity

There is no royal road to recovery. Innumerable barriers block the pathway to prosperity. Here are a few of the debatable subjects that have from time to time been publicized as hindering American recovery from the '29 depression:

Federal spending. One group says it must continue as a prop to recovery. Another group says its very existence blocks private investment.

Federal taxation. One group says that heavy taxes help redistribute purchasing power so that all can buy. Another group says that heavy taxes take away the capitalists incentive to seek profits.

Labor feud. Most groups agree that labor peace would considerably advance the bargaining power of labor as well as reduce disputes.

Monopoly. Some defend it as a means of protecting certain plants which might otherwise have to close; others accuse it of raising prices and therefore cutting production.

Agriculture. Some would get rid of surpluses by letting prices drop until surpluses disappeared; others would limit production to eliminate surpluses.

Uncle Sam Rides the Business Cycle

1837-1842

A depression set in during the presidency of Martin Van Buren. Its causes:

Overspeculation in the future of the Mid-West.

Too much borrowing by Southern cotton planters for land and slaves. Three crop failures in a row. Withdrawal of gold by England. Shortage of gold reserves as backing for the United States currency.

The recovery period lasted five year. Major contriubting factors were:

Establishment of a United States Treasury to stabilize the currency.

Reduction in the price of land in the West.

Beginning of railroad building in the Middle West.

The first beginnings of the iron and steel industry as well as coal mining.

Return of normal crop years.

1847-1852

In the term of office of President Polk came a second economic depression, caused again primarily by overspeculation, this time in the railroads. Crop failures contributed.

Recovery was speeded up by following conditions:

The discovery of gold in California and in Australia in 1848, which opened up new domestic and foreign markets.

New markets due to the Crimean War in Europe.

Manufacturing boom in those branches which supplied equipment for the pioneers and miners going to California.

Development of United States steam navigation, which successfully competed with British lines.

1857-1860

Under President Buchanan overspeculation in railroads and in Western lands once more caused the failure of large banking firms. Excessive commercial and industrial development, and the assumption of large debts by the farmers also contributed.

Recovery came as a result of:

Resumption of railroad construction and industrial expansion on a more prudent scale.

Reduction of 5 per cent in the high tariff and an extension of the "free lists," loosening up international trade and bringing the United States closer to free trade than at any time in history.

1861-1862

The usual dislocations of the national economy brought on by the war between North and South caused a brief depression in 1861. Northern bankers lost the money owed them by Southern planters, and industry and agriculture suffered because the men joined the army. A "cotton famine" caused a depression in England too.

Recovery was a quick process and was encouraged by the following factors:

Entrance of women into the factories.

Influx of immigrant labor from Europe.

New use of labor-saving machines, especially in agriculture, i. e., mowers, threshers, and horse rakes.

Adoption of the Homestead Act of 1862 which permitted Eastern farmers to move to richer farms in the West.

Boom in the war industries, especially textiles and munitions.

Poor harvests in Europe permitted grain exports.

1873-1879

Due to wartime expansion, the productive capacity of the factories and mills outstripped the needs of the American markets during the presidency of U. S. Grant. Over-confidence in the future caused too much borrowing and the whole period after the Civil War was known as the "Gilded Age." The direct cause for the depression was a banking panic in Vienna in May, 1873, which caused much of the money invested by Europeans in America to be withdrawn.

Recovery was slow in coming. It was helped on by:

The adoption of a Resumption Act by Congress which put United States money on the gold standard.

The rise of the National Grange as an organization to help the farmers market their products profitably.

Reorganization of industry on a more efficient and modern basis.

1893-1896

The long depression in Europe which had begun in 1873 did not permit European gold to enter the United States, and a shortage resulted due to large expenditures by the administration of President Benjamin Harrison.

Recovery was aided by:

The financial measures of President Grover Cleveland who borrowed 3,500,000 ounces of gold from J. P. Morgan & Co., as a backing for the currency. Once faith in the money was restored, recovery was easy.

A central banking system and improvement of the credit system strengthened business.

The development of the brand new electrical industry affected also various subsidiary industries.

The discovery of gold in South Africa and Alaska helped increase exports.

Successive good harvests helped the farmer.

1907-1908

Overspeculation by one or two trusts caused a brief panic during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt. A run on the banks resulted at a time when the banks were really sound and industry was flourishing, and only the lack of cash on hand in the banks to meet the demands of the depositors gave the appearance of a depression.

The speedy recovery was brought about by:

Borrowing gold from Europe to meet the emergency demand.

Adoption of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, permitting National Banks to print money in time of need. [This led in 1913 to the introduction of the Federal Reserve System which does not permit unnecessary panics such as that of 1907.]

1920-1922

President Harding had to deal with a post-war depression of large proportions. Europe stopped demanding American goods, the grain of the farmers remained unsold and industrial stagnation set in. Prices remained high, however, and the people in protest stopped buying. The farmers, who had borrowed heavily during the World War, were worst hit. Labor wages remained high, but unemployment increased.

Recovery was not long in returning because:

By 1923 Europe began to recover, and to buy from the United States with money loaned by the United States!

Increased application of scientific methods to business and industry, which increased the productivity of the worker by 25 per cent.

The rise of the automobile industry which alone created about 4,000,000 jobs.

The return of the railroads to private companies.

Read On—

The Great American Experiment—by Sumner Slichter in the Atlantic for April 1939.
Economic diagnosis of the New Deal; a criticism of its policy of discouraging both savings and investment.

The American Destiny—by Walter Lippmann, condensed for The Reader's Digest of August 1939 from Life.
Plea for Americans to awake from their bewildered indecision to the economic riches surrounding them.

The Perils of Recovery—by Sir Arthur Salter in the Yale Review for Winter, 1938.
A discussion of the paradox of recovery based on armaments.

America Unlimited—by William Hard in the September 1939 Reader's Digest.
Way to prosperity pictured as through lower prices—a co-operative drive to that end by all elements of society.

Washington Sideglances

Wit by the Gentleman from Maine recalled—even to what a Gentleman should weigh—Rumania does not forget a plane descent—Republican women have a tune—Mutual appreciation.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Famous Wits: One of the most famous bits of repartee ever exchanged on the House floor was recalled during the observance last week of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, outstanding Speaker of the last century.

One of Mr. Reed's good friends was the "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, of Kansas. The two were often the target for each other's shafts of wit. One day during a colloquy between the two, Representative Simpson dramatically explaimed,

"Mr. Speaker, I would rather be right than President."

To which Mr. Reed retorted, "The gentleman need not worry; he will never be either."

Gentleman's Limit: Another less-repeated Reed story, was recalled:

A new member, meeting the gigantic Speaker in the corridor one day, said to him, "How much do you weigh?"

Mr. Reed calmly looked at him and said, "Two hundred pounds."

When the new member expressed incredulity, Mr. Reed replied:

"No gentleman ever weighed more than 200 pounds."

Rumania's Gain: Behind the Rumanian Minister's presentation of a medal to Jacqueline Cochran, the woman flier, last week is one of those "ill wind that blows nobody good" stories.

Five years ago, Miss Cochran (now Mrs. Floyd Odlum) set out in a London-Australia air race, but was forced down in Bucharest and had to discontinue her flight because of technical trouble with her plane. She made many friends among Rumanian aviators and has helped them since in the development of commercial and civil aviation.

On the fifth anniversary of the day Miss Cochran dropped from the skies, King Carol II had Radu Irimescu, the Rumanian Minister to the United States, present her with his country's highest aeronautic award.

Marching Song: An unnamed author has composed this verse to increase attendance at this week's convention of Maryland Republican Women, at which Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of the late Vice-President Curtis, will be chief speaker:

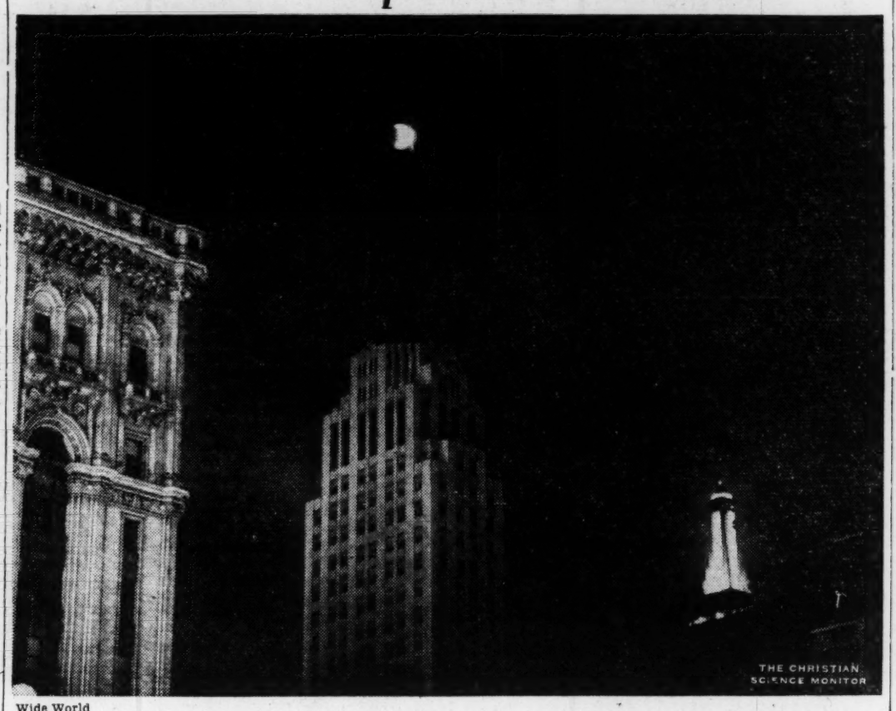
To a Republican convention
We always want to go.
So we can show our intention
To grow and grow and grow
And thus get rid of Eleanor
And her cute My Day write-up
Or we won't have any hot dogs
To eat with our catsup.

It is sung to the tune of "Tipperary."

Thanks, Anyway: When each Senator gets through with his speech on neutrality, a dozen or more colleagues rush over, shake him by the hand, and pat him on the back. Some of them agree with his thesis; others think he is entirely on the wrong track.

The Senate is still the "greatest gentleman's debating society in the world" and congratulations are a customary little gesture, like a defeated tennis player hopping over the net to congratulate his opponent.

Moon in Eclipse Over Manhattan



Wide World

This Event Will Be Repeated When October's Big Sky Show Begins

Group to Fly Above Clouds to See Eclipse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—October's most spectacular celestial event is the partial eclipse of the moon during the night of Oct. 27-28. Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive-Curator of the Hayden Planetarium, other members of the astronomical and photographic staff, together with members of the press, will observe the event from aboard a United Airlines "Mainliner," high above Manhattan's skyscrapers. In the event of cloudy skies, they will climb high above the clouds.

The moon contacts the earth's shadow at 11:54 p. m., E. S. T. As it advances farther into the shadow it will lose its silvery hue and assume a dull copper color. The eclipse will reach its greatest phase at 1:36 a. m., when 99.2 per cent of the lunar surface will be in shadow. Binoculars or a small telescope will enhance the beauty of the phenomenon for the casual observer who wants to stay up that late.

Camera Fans' Feast

With the moon so greatly dimmed in the earth's shadow, it is possible to watch the moon ride over and cover faint stars that lie in its path. For the camera fan here is an opportunity to record with his own film a fascinating sky show.

Load your camera with a fast film, mount it on a steady support, and point it at the moon so that the orb is in the left-hand side of the finder. With the diaphragm wide open, make exposures at regular intervals (every ten minutes, say during the three hours and 24 minutes of the eclipse. When the moon goes off the plate, change it and refocus. An exposure of about 1-25th of a second should do at the start of the eclipse, increasing to a full second when the moon becomes darkest.

Radiocast From Plane

The planetarium eclipse hunters will radiocast their observations from the plane over the Mutual Network from 1:30 a. m., to 1:45 a. m. on Oct. 28. Ground observations will also be made, with Charles Coles, chief photographer of the American Museum of Natural History, attempting to obtain a series record on film.

The eclipse should be unusually colorful for that portion of the moon which will not be affected by the eclipse will hang like the slim blade of a scimitar at the bottom of the ruddy orb.

This is the second eclipse of the moon this year, according to Professor Barton. The other, on May 3, was a total eclipse, but not visible in this part of the United States. 1940 will have no eclipses of the moon. The beginning is visible generally throughout the United States, in Europe, except in the extreme eastern part, in Western Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, South America, part of the Eastern Pacific Ocean, and Northeastern Asia.

"This is a show not to be missed," concluded Professor Barton. "Let's hope the weather is clear."

German Raider Hunt Hits Blockade

The following accounts of sea warfare and ship movements in the present European war are compiled from Associated Press dispatches.

Britain faced the problem today of retaining its important North Sea blockade in the face of the strategic demand for more warships to combat fast and powerful German surface raiders reported ranging the Atlantic.

The possibility that at least two German surface raiders had slipped through the North Sea blockade was seen in varying reports on the identity of the ship that captured the United States steamer City of Flint Oct. 20.

First reports Oct. 24 of the capture issued by Norwegian officials stated that the German Crusier Emden had seized the City of Flint and put aboard a prize crew to take the vessel to the Russian port of Murmansk.

At the same time a sailor from the British Freighter Stonegate, survivors of which had been picked up by the City of Flint and were being taken to Norway when the United States vessel was seized, declared that his ship had been sunk by the German "pocket battleship" Deutschland, and that he had been captured and then released by the Germans.

Both May Be at Large

Then, he said, the Deutschland, which apparently had eluded the British blockade, headed northward in the Atlantic and seized the City of Flint.

These conflicting reports established the possibility that both German raiders were at large.

British naval circles contend that the combined navies of the world would not be sufficient to establish an airtight blockade of the Baltic. Officials said that on dark or stormy nights ships could pass within 100 yards of each other without being detected.

Meanwhile, informed circles believed that surface raiders had been responsible for the sinking of four more British merchantmen yesterday, three of them apparently under the escort of a British convoy near Gibraltar.

These losses raised the total of belligerent and neutral vessels sunk to 90, of which 45 have been British, and the tonnage toll to 399,319—exclusive of cargoes. Known fatalities mounted to 1,774.

British Losses Increase

Britain reported the loss yesterday, 80 miles off Gibraltar, of the 4,413-ton Tafna, the 3,528-ton Ledbury and the 2,474-ton Menin Ridge, and the sinking at an undisclosed spot of the 7,256-ton Clan Chisholm.

The announcement said the ships were sunk after being "fired upon."

Reports of the German raiders caused a stir in London, overshadowing all other war news in the British press. On known speed records, only three British warships—the Battle Cruisers Repulse, Renown and Hood—are fast enough to overtake the German raiders. These three have been on North Sea duty.

The Deutschland, armed with six 11-inch, eight 5.9-inch and six 4.1-inch guns, has a speed of 26 knots—two knots faster than the general line of British capital ships. The Hood, Repulse and Renown, however, have 15-inch guns and a speed of over 30 knots.

The British Admiralty said it had "no present confirmation" that the Deutschland had evaded the blockade, but previously it admitted the possibility the Admiral Scheer was roving the Atlantic. The Admiral Scheer, the Deutschland and the Admiral Graf Spee are Germany's only pocket battleships.

Hong Kong Steamer Beached

At the same time in Hong Kong, the British steamer Fatshan, 2,639 tons and carrying 1,500 passengers, including 40 Europeans, was reported beached on an island just outside colonial waters after striking a submerged object near the Canton River mouth.

The engine room was flooded partially, but there were no casualties. The vessel, operated by the China Navigation Company, was en route from Hong Kong to Canton.

In Brussels, Belgians returning from the Congo on the Steamer Elizabethville reported having seen five German ships in refuge at the Belgian Congo port of Boma, where they were said to have fled from the French submarine Surcouf.

[The authoritative manual, Jane's Fighting Ships, says the 4,300-ton Surcouf is the largest submarine in the world. Completed in 1934, she is 361 feet long.]

French Nab Tanker

PARIS (AP)—Maritime authorities announced Oct. 25 that a French armed trawler had taken the 7,910-ton Norwegian tanker Elsie into an unidentified French port with 11,000 tons of oil which they said was consigned to Germany.

The authorities said the Elise was halted and boarded off Cape Finisterre while en route from Syria to Rotterdam. Cape Finisterre is on the northwest coast of Spain.

United Farmers Of Canada Drop Secession Plan

SASKATOON, Sask., Oct. 25 (CP)—The Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada has decided to suspend its discussion of the question of Western Canada seceding from the eastern portion of the Dominion.

The farmers, in convention here, withheld the subject "in view of the present war situation."

At the 1938 convention, the Central Executive was directed to study all angles pertaining to possible secession and to report to the present convention.

Britain Tests Quota Method In War Trade With Neutrals

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—A reliable source revealed today that Britain is applying a "rationing system" in its trade dealings with neutral countries, to prevent exports from reaching Germany. The objective of the system was said to be to keep up normal trade with neutrals without endangering the success of the British blockade, designed to defeat the Nazis in a "waiting war."

The basis of the plan is applied in the recent agreement with Russia to trade British tin and rubber for Russian timber. The British exports of tin and rubber to Russia are based on that country's normal peacetime requirements. There is reported to be an understanding that none of the supplies will go to Germany.

Authoritative British circles assert that efforts are also being made to speed up delays caused neutral ships under the British contraband control. These sources say progress is being made by getting neutral shippers to send manifests of cargoes on ahead of their ships so the paper work could be disposed of in advance. The British are said to be desirous of extending their present trade relations with Russia to other goods, probably on a barter basis.

Pact Plan Viewed

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Government disclosed today that it was studying the possibility of new trade agreements with Russia. Laborite Emanuel Shinwell asked in the House of Commons whether the Government appreciated the "urgent need for resuming trade discussions with the Soviet Government."

Foreign Affairs Undersecretary R. A. Butler replied that, "the possibility of following up the recent agreement with Russia for exchange of timber against rubber and tin, by further arrangements suitable to war conditions, is now under examination."

To another question, whether the Government would publish details of its unsuccessful attempts last summer to draw Russia into the British-French front, Mr. Butler replied that "the British Government never hides itself."

Charge Refuted

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told a House of Commons questioner today that he was grateful of the opportunity for "stating categorically once more that poison gas has never been supplied by this country to Poland."

Laborite Arthur Henderson asked the Prime Minister whether in view "of the repeated official German allegations that gas was supplied to the Polish Government by His Majesty's Government, in breach of the anti-gas Geneva Convention in 1925, he would make a statement." Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"The Secretary of State for War has already caused a most explicit denial to be made of this impudent and transparent falsehood."

German Ship's Crew Must Sail on Vessel to Europe

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—Colombian authorities warned crewmen of the German Freighter Helgoland Oct. 20 that they must follow orders or face mutiny charges.

The warning came after the Captain complained the crew, mostly Chinese, refused to sail for Europe. The ship was still anchored at Puerto Colombia.

Britain Defends Its Right To Arm Its Merchant Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Germany's declared intention of treating all British merchantmen as warships, which can be sunk without warning, because they are armed, has brought a reply from Britain claiming that Germany is violating a long-established principle of international law.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, mentioned that armed merchantmen are continually leaving British harbors, and that the huge merchant navy of the British Navy is to be armed. This is, British authorities state, merely the application of a very old principle—the right of a belligerent merchant ship to defend itself against capture or attack.

Neutral merchantmen are in a different position, as they are bound to obey a lawful order to stop, and must submit to visit and search. A belligerent merchant ship need not, but may evade or resist capture if it can, it is added.

Passed With Piracy's End

Up to the Napoleonic Wars, all merchantmen went more or less armed against piracy even in peacetime. In time of war they used their arms to resist capture. Some East Indiamen, as they were called, were hardly less heavily armed than warships, and often made a successful fight of it, even against enemy vessels of war.

When piracy virtually died out, it became unnecessary for merchant ships to go armed in time of peace, while with the coming of the ironclad warships, and previous to the use of the submarine for commerce destruction, it became useless to arm merchant ships in wartime as they could never contend with a modern surface warship. The practice of arming them, therefore, passed for a time. But the essential part of the British claim, disputed by Germany, is that the right was never lost.

The circumstances of the World War caused the former practice to be revived. In 1913, in consequence of the probability that German merchantmen would carry guns with which they could convert themselves into armed raiders on the outbreak of war, the Admiralty announced that it would be its policy to provide British merchant vessels with defensive armament, and the subsequent submarine campaign during the war led to the adoption of this policy for all British ships.

Although belligerent merchant ships may legally be captured on the high seas, their crews, it is claimed, may legally fight to defend their vessels from capture. The right to effect capture and the right to avoid or resist it are both equally stated to be valid.

The position was summarized by Dr. Ellery C. Stowell in an article in The New York American in 1916, when he wrote:

"The important consideration is that, upon the outbreak of this war, we find merchantmen possessing the right to arm for defense. Before the war I had never heard that this right had been questioned, yet it was well understood that piracy and privateering were no longer a menace to peaceful commerce."

This was also the view of Dr. Hand Wehberg, a German international lawyer, who in a work Das Seekriegsrecht on the law of naval warfare published during the World War, said:

"The resistance of enemy merchant ships to capture would then only be unlawful if a rule against this had found common recognition. But, in truth, no single example can be produced from international precedents in which the States have held resistance as not being lawful.

"If it was a question of making a new law, ships ought to be allowed to defend themselves Should great merchant ships worth millions allow themselves to be taken by smaller vessels simply because the latter comply with the requirements of a warship?"

A Point of Difference

The British distinguish between defensively armed merchantmen and armed merchant cruisers. The latter, which are commissioned as vessels of war, are, according to British interpretations of the law, entitled to engage in offensive belligerent operations. They lose the status of merchant ships and acquire that of warships. A defensively armed merchantman, on the other hand, is not commissioned to take any offensive action.

She remains a merchant ship, and in consequence, should not it is declared, be attacked without warning or sunk at sight. She must, in all cases, it is laid down, be called upon to stop, and it would only be in the event of a persistent refusal to do so or of her offering resistance to capture that forcible action could be legally taken to make her comply.

Even so, according to established practice, the force used by the warship must not be greater than is necessary to effect capture. The merchantman, on the other hand, while she may not, without losing her mercantile status, take offensive action or attack a warship, may evade or resist capture and may, so soon as the warship manifests a clear intention to effect a capture, use her defensive armament to avoid it.

German Robot Balloon Drops Leaflets Hourly

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (AP)—Swiss military authorities marveled today at a new German invention—a "robot pamphleteer."

They exhibited a balloon, 10 feet in diameter and equipped with a large clock operating a mechanism designed to drop propaganda pamphlets at hourly intervals. Apparently destined for France, the balloon was driven over the Swiss border by adverse winds and found by farmers in a field near Lake Constance.

For some reason, the Swiss said, the mechanism failed to release the packages of pamphlets, still attached to the balloon. The pamphlets contained copies of Adolf Hitler's Oct. 6 Reichstag speech—printed in French.

Red Cross Aiding Polish Wounded

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Red Cross announced Oct. 25 it had allocated $25,000 for sick and wounded Poles under care of the German Red Cross in that part of Poland now in German hands.

The American Red Cross also is sending supplies sufficient to stock two hospitals for six months, to Rumania and to Hungary. The supplies will be for Polish refugees, as will be shipments of 20,000 suits of underwear, 10,670 blankets and 8,000 yards of muslin cloth.

France Orders 3,500 Trucks

NEW YORK (AP)—The French Government was disclosed by an authoritative source to have placed a new order for 1,500 to 2,000 motor trucks with the White Motor Company.

This was in addition to an order for 2,000 trucks placed Oct. 20 with Studebaker Corporation.

The final number of White trucks to be shipped depends upon how many the company can deliver before Jan. 1.

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Women's Gown Shop Model

$25

Silver colored kid bows dress up stone blue rayon crepe! The high neck is smartly squared . . the skirt, softly full. The bolero has widened shoulders to slim the hipline! Also in wine rayon crepe with gold color kid bows. 36 to 46.

Fourth Floor

Gibb
Gives Good Value
'33 Pontiac Coupe
'33 Terraplane Sedan
'33 Chevrolet Coach
'33 Buick Sedan
any one $145
GIBB CHEVROLET CO.
Main and Burnett Streets
East Orange, N. J. OR 3-6790

Retail Clubs • Hotels Restaurants
A. FELLO BROTHERS
"One of the Largest Supply Houses"
FINE FOODS
Meats · Poultry
Fancy Fruits · Vegetables
"Where Quality Comes First"
Phone Mont. 2-6464
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

QUIET MAY
OIL HEATING SYSTEM
FOR INSTALLATION SERVICE FUEL OIL
Phone MO 3-0202
QUIET MAY
BLONDEL
CORPORATION
85 Walnut Street
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

See how little it costs to FLORIDA and the SOUTH via SEABOARD
—in air-conditioned, reclining-seat coaches and in Pullman cars

FARES FROM NEW YORK	COACH RAIL FARES ONE WAY	ROUND-TRIP	PULLMAN RAIL FARES* ONE WAY	ROUND-TRIP
Savannah	$15.47	$27.50	$25.35	$40.95
Jacksonville	18.07	32.15	30.50	48.65
W. Palm Beach	22.57	40.25	39.45	62.15
Miami	23.57	42.05	41.45	65.15
Tampa	21.27	37.95	36.80	58.20
St. Petersburg	21.82	38.90	37.55	59.90

*Pullman charges additional

SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS
Consult local ticket agent or S. B. Murdock, G. P. A., Seaboard Railway, 12 West 51st Street, New York City. Tel. CIrcle 5-7200. or J. A. Blaser, N.E.P.A., 310 Old South Bldg., Boston, Tel. Liberty 2634

The ONLY Diesel-electric trains to Florida and the South
NEW Winter Service
Beginning about Dec. 1st, SILVER METEOR *daily* to Miami—every third day to St. Petersburg. Orange Blossom Specials begin Dec. 15.

FINE AMERICAN CHINA IS
Unbelievably Inexpensive!
It costs far less for really fine china than you might imagine. And American potteries produce china today with all the quality of any made elsewhere. Come to Shreve's and see just how little it costs to start a service with the essential pieces.

BLUERIDGE *by Lenox*
24 piece service for four,
$41.50

4 dinner plates	$10.00
4 tea or salad plates	8.00
4 bread and butter plates	5.50
4 soup plates	8.00
4 teacups and saucers	10.00

ROYAL *by Lenox*
72 piece service for twelve,
$212.50

12 dinner plates	$50.00
12 tea or salad plates	40.00
12 bread and butter plates	27.50
12 soup plates	40.00
12 teacups and saucers	55.00

PRISCILLA *by Lenox*
56 piece service for eight,
$142.85

8 dinner plates	$28.00
8 entree plates	25.17
8 bread and butter plates	15.34
8 cream soups and saucers	43.00
8 teacups and saucers	31.34

AUTUMN *by Lenox*
36 piece service for six,
$118.64

6 dinner plates	$28.00
6 tea or salad plates	22.38
6 bread and butter plates	15.38
6 soup plates	22.38
6 teacups and saucers	30.50

AMERICAN GARDEN
Made expressly for Shreve
42 piece service for six,
$44.50

6 dinner plates	$9.00
6 tea or salad plates	7.00
6 bread and butter plates	5.00
6 cream soups and saucers	13.50
6 teacups and saucers	10.00

Shreve china may be purchased in any desired quantity

Boston's headquarters for fine china

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON

Von Ribbentrop's 'Find' Ridiculed

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25—The Danzig utterance last night by Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was derisively welcomed here despite its "remarkable discovery" that Britain, whom he had earlier considered too weak and decadent to fight, is now represented as a cunning foe, which for years has been "plotting" the Third Reich's annihilation.

The speech, it is generally declared here, contains so many false statements concerning Britain's policy toward Germany that its greatest use is to serve as corroboration of the German Foreign Minister's attitude toward Britain and evidence of the role he played in events leading to the present European war—a role which the British believe was malign.

Inconsistency Noted

Herr von Ribbentrop said nothing new regarding Reich policy. For if it is anything new that Germany is now determined to fight the war to the finish then the secret was the German people's own since only they could have imagined Britain and France would end the war once Poland disappeared, says the British press.

Herr von Ribbentrop's representation of the Third Reich as an innocent victim of a perfidious Albion, which deceived the Germans so long and which now they must unfortunately fight so as to ensure its own liberty and independence, comes almost as a joke to Britishers, many of whom for years past considered that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "appeasement" policy erred as being much too conciliatory to Nazi aggressions. Herr von Ribbentrop's attempts to separate Britain and France are in the words of one newspaper "too stupid to be credulous."

New Tactics

Having no new diplomatic triumphs to announce and knowing the Germans are rather weary of talk of the "glorious" conquest of Poland, the new tactics are to represent Germany as the victim of British and Polish aggression and to endeavor to persuade the Germans that this war on the western front, "properly understood" is simply German self-defense against Britain's attempt to annihilate the Third Reich.

As to the many, to the British, anomalies and misstatements in this speech, the press here is content to note that the British blue book story of events leading up to the declaration of war Sept. 3 speaks for itself and that all the rest of the world can read it except inhabitants of the Third Reich.

The British believe that one inconsistency is so huge that it is noted everywhere, namely, that for years Herr von Ribbentrop has been declaring that the British Empire was going to pieces and wouldn't fight, yet now this same Empire is represented as the most bellicose insitution menacing civilization. They think it would be interesting to know how Reichsführer Hitler, if he reasons this matter out, can explain this sudden metamorphosis.

His Acts Speak

Herr von Ribbentrop's picture of himself in this speech as a peace lover seeking only to spread conciliation is affected by the recollection that it was his influence with Herr Hitler that resulted in the Führer's contemptuously ignoring all British efforts for settlement by peaceful negotiation, which efforts were interpreted as proofs of British decadence.

Herr von Ribbentrop's failure to understand the British character appears to be equalled only by the general German failure to understand what is meant by international order. This latter weakness was revealed in Herr von Ribbentrop's criticism of Britain for opposing Germany's "revisions" of the Versailles Treaty even though they "never touched the vital interests of the democracies."

"The German Foreign Secretary," writes the Yorkshire Post, "expects the democracies to display a cynical indifference to the fate of nations not powerful enough to resist aggression. What in fact he advertises is Nazi acceptance of the doctrine of might over right and his astonishment that any nation could be so ridiculous as to believe another system could be made to prevail."

Herr von Ribbentrop's speech sounded to the radio listener as a pale reproduction of Der Führer's but without the ability which both he and the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Göbbels, have of whipping up audiences by forensic devices in which numberless repetitions are made to appear in fresh form. The speech also appeared to lack something in delivery since it was obviously read from manuscript.

Peace Hopes Dashed

Not only the Danziger but all throughout the Reich learned from the speech that there is now no diplomatic hope for peace with the Western Democracies. Until very recently, reliable news from Germany indicated the people there were still hoping that Herr Hitler's aggressions against the small nations would have produced the usual spoils at a cheap price so that Herr von Ribbentrop's "fight to a finish" statement came as an unpleasant shock.

Only recently troops returning from the Polish Front were chalking on their wagons doggerel which translated read, "The Poles are finished, mother we are coming home." These troops, though not knowing it, were en route to the Siegfried line.

Herr von Ribbentrop's accusations against Britain will find a ready welcome with very many Germans, among the older generation, bitter at the memory of the last blockade and fear of the new blockade and among younger Germans who have never had the opportunity to know anything but Nazi propaganda.

Last week end's meeting of Nazi gauleiters, it is now assumed, concerned itself with the effects upon the population of this new blow to their peace hopes.

English Girl's Bit in War

© International

'How Am I Doing, Sir?'

Among the unsung heroes of the war are the young women of the mechanized transport training corps in England. They pay their own membership fees and buy their own uniforms. They work in 24-hour shifts, during which they study first aid, blackout driving, and repairing their own vehicles. The picture shows one of those "get out and get under" jobs on the rear end of an American automobile.

Expanding Idea of Peace for World

(Continued from Page 1)

ity," "appeasement," and now "federation," said, "Yet surely it is clear in the modern shrunken world we shall never be able either to avert war or make best use of the resources of the world in the interests of its people and for the enrichment of our civilization unless e are willing, both in the political and economic sphere, to consent to substantial limitation upon national sovereignty."

International Patrol

The statement by the War Minister, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, in Parliament recently that unity of command in France is assured at the present time has been welcomed by the Federal Unionists as pointing to the practicability of international control of armed forces.

Meanwhile, all over the United Kingdom local groups are spreading the doctrine of the Federal Union. Other organizations, such as the Peace Pledge Union, are either giving wholehearted suport to the Federation scheme or are welcoming it as a topic of discussion. German refugees in the Hampstead District of London are being contacted with the view to their eventually contributing to presentation of the Federal Union idea to Germany.

Queries and criticism are welcomed by Federal Union headquarters. In this connection, Mr. J. B. Firth, one of the ablest commentators in present-day British journalism, contends that there is no modern tradition of Federalism in Europe and that the early experiments crashed badly. The Swiss example, he said, in the Daily Telegraph recently, was no true analogy and imperial federation for the British Empire had perforce to be dropped because Dominion statesmen would not have it.

Would Rebuild League

In the League of Nations, Mr. Firth says, a noble edifice was built, but the members were morally unready to live up to their profession. He urges repairs rather than demolition of the temple. Regarding a plan for rebuilding he warns the British Government against pitfalls in amplifying its war aims at present. Let the Allies organize victory, he says, before specifying all that is to ensue from it.

Archbishop on League

The Archbishop of York is in agreement with Mr. Firth on the necessity for preserving the principles of the League, but the Archbishop considers that a system of Federal Union can be built on these principles.

"There can be no doubt," the Primate said in his Scarborough speech, "about the devotion of Englishmen to the principles of the League of Nations during the period which followed the last war. Enthusiasm for it obscured the faults of the Treaty of Versailles."

This enthusiasm, he added, expressed itself in "the peace ballot," organized by the League of Nations Union, and in the energy with which the British public repudiated the Hoare-Laval proposals for dealing with Abyssinia.

Contending that not enough emphasis was given the vital question of means by which the League could preserve peace, the Archbishop continued, "I do not think nearly enough emphasis was laid on the principle which Lord Baldwin once formulated in the phrase, 'you can only have peace if you are prepared to fight for it.' I used to get into trouble with my friends for saying that as it had cost one war to establish the League, it might cost another to establish the League's authority."

The Archbishop said he wished sincerely that "We had so far worked in and through the League as to make this war a fight for the League's authority."

"Anyhow," he told the meeting in conclusion, "we are here to insist we still stand by the ideals and principles of the League and that our hope for the outcome of this war is a more effective embodiment of those ideals, a more loyal adherence to those principles."

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues—reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying dispatch describes significant developments in Great Britain.

Germany 'Declares War'— But Exclusively on British

(Continued from Page 1)

possible. Germany can attack England by air and water directing its air attack both on strategic objectives in England such as factories, communication and transportation centers, naval bases, and also against shipping.

Sea attack would be directed against British naval and merchant shipping for the purpose of reducing British naval superiority and cutting essential food supplies.

Doubtful Thesis

As in the World War Belgian Channel ports could play an important part in such attacks on England. Some military observers believe that the German Army might drive due east to the Belgian coastal ports without making any turn south into France but this is predicted on the highly doubtful thesis that France would stand quietly by in case of an attack on The Netherlands.

It is considered significant among foreign observers that so far no British troop transports have been attacked successfully in the English Channel. German control of the Belgian Coast ports would probably be necessary for any successful submarine activities of this character. Further, control of Belgium would bring the German Air Force into more effective range, both for attacks on England itself and English shipping.

Air Arm One Way

A probable development of this war is considered the use of air raids on merchant shipping. The logical answer to the English blockade is the German attempt to cut Britain's overseas food supplies.

While the submarine is the method used in the last war, subsequent development of aviation indicates it possesses potentialities to this end and might easily supplement the submarine as a major German weapon against Britain's food supply. Both can be used without a major land operation but it is inherent in the military situation that control of the Belgian Coast ports and landing fields would immeasurably enhance the effectiveness of both weapons.

Keep Army Idle?

Of course, Germany could attack England by sea and air alone avoiding any major land drive into Belgium or the Netherlands, but it seems incredible to observers that the Reich military leaders would be psychologically capable of holding Germany's highly mobilized land Army in idleness and depend exclusively on the air and sea arms.

Unless the Army is used to gain Channel ports, the only alternative to idleness would be an attack on the Maginot Line which is always possible but which at once involves diversion of the objective of the major German effort from England to France therefore departing from the military implications of the von Ribbentrop speech.

Senate Still a Factor

While it still is improbable that major military operations will commence before the United States Senate votes on the arms embargo, this factor is declining in importance in Europe due to the increasing probability it will be lifted. In other words, Congressional action is now being discounted in advance although both sides apparently find it convenient to defer any action which might affect the vote.

Once the vote is taken and that deterrent effect removed, military operations are expected as soon as the weather and other military factors are suitable.

The deep significance of the von Ribbentrop speech is felt here. Germany listened in silence well appreciating the meaning.

Towards midnight a gilt bust of the Führer backed by a laurel wreath watched the scene in a hotel lobby here. Scattered small groups talked in lowered voices, then the orchestra began softly playing that beautiful old German lullaby—"Good Night and Good Night." The last flickering light had gone out.

Moscow and U. S. Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

tions relative to American high seas policy. The Congress is just completing legislation banning American ships from the immediate danger areas, but leaving the rest of the world trade routes open.

It is presumed by authorities at the State epartment that other neutrals—which category now includes Russia—will operate as the United States intends to operate: under international law. This requires that prizes cannot be taken to neutral ports and either unloaded or left there in any way to benefit the capturing belligerent, as defined here; and would call for release of the City of Flint, its crew, and its cargo.

Thus the legal experts of the Department of State are now well equipped with citations and precedents holding that Russia should release the vessel together with its crew and cargo, and denying Germany any right to institute prize court proceedings in a neutral court.

As for the United States, its attitude ha been made clear unofficially in the last 24 hours. It believes that under international law, Russia is obligated to release the ship and its crew, if it intends to remain a neutral power. The United States has announced in the President's general proclamation of neutrality that under similar circumstances, it would release a neutral ship and crew left by a prize crew in an American port for any purpose other than brief refuelling or taking on of supplies.

Experts Stand By

Thus the international law experts in the State Department, who are prepared with many citations from past cases and authorities showing why ship and crew should be returned are standing by somewhat impotently, while the experts on Russian strategy and diplomacy are consulted on how strong Russia's desire is not to offend the United States and to appear neutral. The belief of these students of Russian trade is to the effect that Russia may well consider it worthwhile sacrificing any immediate advantage to be gained from taking open issue with international law, and possibly aiding Germany to secure the contraband cargo of the City of Flint, in favor of avoiding any unfriendly act toward the United States.

Talking It Over

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP)—The German Government informed the United States today it was discussing with Soviet Russia the question of the American ship City of Flint, taken to the Russian port of Murmansk by a German prize crew.

The information was given American chargé d'affaires Alexander Kirk when he was received this morning by Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—A spokesman for the Foreign Office said today that inquiries were being urgently pressed into the situation of the American vessel City of Flint, which arrived in a Russian Arctic port under command of a German prize crew.

The Soviet press made no mention of the incident today.

Britain Faces Stiff Task In Making Evacuation Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

tremely close resemblance to one in what goes forward there.

Arrangements Stymied

A much deplored interference with the working of the elaborate arrangements of evacuation organizers has been caused by one factor that never entered into their advance calculations—the extent of parents' reluctance to sacrifice ordinary family life for the sake of ensuring the safety of youngsters and mothers.

The reason for this attitude is not callousness, needless to say, but the impression of "being safe enough at home, thank you" coupled with the understandable desire of families to be all together in times of anxiety like these, not to mention the equally understandable distaste of fathers to the prospect of being marooned in deserted homes, and the distaste of mothers to the prospect of being arbitrarily settled in other peoples' homes — a distaste quite often shared by the other people.

Cross Purposes

The fact that there have been no alarming air raids over populous centers has made the precautionary split-up of families seem unnecessary and has inevitably brought the Government and parents to cross purposes. Both are acknowledged to have excellent purposes, for while the parents and children naturally seek for the most part to retain or restore home life, the Government has to persist in trying to safeguard as many youngsters and mothers as possible on the plan dictated by the assumption that air raids are very likely to occur.

For this reason authorities are by no means pleased at—to take one example—the return to London of seven per cent of 275,000 school children evacuated. As 40 per cent of the 500,000 arranged for in the metropolitan scheme did not go in the first place, nearly half of the Capital's school children are without organized education at the present time.

Same in Other Cities

It is a similar tale in other big cities, such as Manchester, which could have moved 90,000 children, did move 60,000, nad has had 13,000 of them trooping back. In Sheffield 40,000 school children out of a possible 60,000 were evacuated and only a thousand or so have returned home.

The sudden distribution of townspeople in rural areas presents a picture that has two sides. On one we see youngsters experiencing the delights and beneficial effects of the countryside, living on a higher standard than normal as happy members of the new society wherein they find themselves. For these youngsters the only possible problem is the readjusted view they may take of home environment when they go back to it, leaving behind a more attractive "home" in the country.

Entertainment Provided

Many property owners—Lady Astor is one for instance—have gone out of their way to provide accommodation and entertainment for evacuees. The plan enabled the children to have their own friends and teachers with them in classes held either on a double-shift system in local schools or on the very spot where the children live in cases where they are billeted in holiday camps or other self-contained headquarters.

Incidentally the expansion of the camp scheme is seen as a possible solution of some of the difficulties encountered on the reverse side of the picture.

Problems Inherent

These problems are inherent in the sudden fusion of families from different social levels.

Difficulties range from such simple causes of friction as two mothers in one kitchen to the problems of personal cleanliness, and "impossible" behavior of wayward youngsters and their undesired, uninvited friends and accompaniments. These difficulties, however, are held to be not without their civic value because they have served to bring home—literally so—to many people more comfortably placed the deplorable conditions in which many impoverished town dwellers live.

The extreme poverty of many parents has made it necessary for a means test to be applied. The Government has decreed that instead of all evacuated children being state-supported, the parents shall be financially responsible for their upkeep as much as possible. Payment on these lines starts Oct. 28.

Parents, who can afford it, are expected to pay nine shillings weekly for each child, approximating full cost. The standard charge of six shillings is being fixed in other cases but those who can satisfy the authorities they cannot pay even this amount are being allowed to pay to the limit of their means.

Cost One Factor

Though it would not be right to hold the institution of this payment scheme entirely responsible for the increased number of evacuees leaving the country to return home, it undoubtedly has intensified a tendency to do so since many parents cannot stretch the budget far enough to cover both the upkeep of children and the expense of going to visit them regularly.

Smooth working of so vast a plan with so many intricate personal details and so many loopholes for inharmony calls for close co-operation between parents, officials, and householders in reception areas, teachers, educational and civic authorities, and not the least of all, the children themselves.

"Get-Together"

Realizing this, the organizers have been concerning themselves with "get-together" measures of which a spectacular example was seen one Sunday when 1,000 parents from Tottenham, a congested North London district, were taken by motor coaches to visit their offspring at picturesque rural Saffron Walden and were received by the local Mayor with his chain of office, by a brass band, behind which they marched with their children, and several prominent officials including Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Health.

Success of this "get-together" is taken as a hopeful sign that cooperation is beginning to solve everybody's problems.

Whalen to Omit Russia In Fair Exhibit Trip

BRUSSELS (AP) — Grover Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair, announced Oct. 23 he was not going to Soviet Russia but would communicate with Russian officials by wire asking them to continue the Russian exhibit at the fair.

Mr. Whalen's revised itinerary includes the Netherlands, England, Spain and Portugal.

Reich Extols Amity With U. S.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP)—No cause for conflict between Germany and the United States exists, the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, asserted in his Danzig speech yesterday.

"It requires an almost morbid imagination to conceive of any difference or dispute between America and Germany which might ever ever lead to conflict between these two peoples. The German has nothing against the American and the American nothing against the German," he avowed.

"Although British propaganda continually tried to throw the seeds of discord between America and Germany we in Germany are firmly convinced the common sense of the American gradually sees through this game and realizes where the real interests lie and that both people—in the long run—will profit by mutual friendship," he said, adding:

"Britain of all countries has every reason to be extremely cautious in the use of this sort of propaganda, for while Germans always respected the Monroe Doctrine, the existence of many British colonies, possessions, coaling stations, naval bases, etc., on the American continent is a constant infringement of this doctrine and could at any time bring Britain into more serious conflict with it. This already has been shown in Britain's reaction to the Panama decision."

On the continent of Europe, German borders are now final, Herr von Ribbentrop continued.

"The frontiers of the Reich, north, east, south and west, are fixed," he said.

"Germany has no more demands against England and France except the return of her former colonial possessions."

But in her determination to bring about a new era in Eastern Europe, including calling home her minorities, Germany will brook interference from no quarter, he warned.

Classifying himself as a spokesman for 80,000,000 Germans, he declared:

"The German nation has not only approved but enthusiastically acclaimed every step and every action the Führer has taken to liberate them from the fetters of Versailles and they take strong exception to such British insolence.

"Furthermore we absolutely dispute the right of Britain as perpetrator of the evils of Versailles to pass judgment on any action taken by Germany in recent years."

Canadian Lumber Exports Gain $891,832 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Exports of planks and boards from Canada in July were valued at $4,346,259 as against $3,454,427 in July a year ago.

For Fine Furs
Gittelman's Sons
127 South 13th Street, Philadelphia
Since 1894 OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING UNTIL 9 P. M.

TERMITES?
Don't Guess!
Send for FREE Booklet "B." How to detect Termites and stop their damage.
World's largest termite control service reliably guaranteed and insured.
LOCUST 1550
TERMINIX COMPANY OF PHILA., Inc.
PARKWAY AT 17th ST.
INSPECTION FREE

CUMMINGS FUEL SERVICE
INCLUDES AMONG OTHERS:
Koppers Coke
"Low in Ash"
E. J. CUMMINGS, INC.
Germantown Ave. at Wayne Junction
5036 Warrington Avenue
PHILADELPHIA

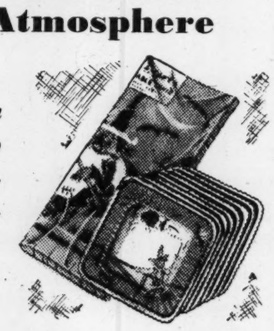
EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON 522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA. 112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel

ASAM
WALLPAPERS
WASHABLE • FADELESS
COST NO MORE
ASAM BROTHERS
Main Showroom — 919 Arch St., Philadelphia

Town Casuals
AT A BUDGET PRICE $6.75

With Harper comfort and quality workmanship—they'll double your chic with no drain on your purse.
Brown suede with alligator calf —black suede and calf.
HARPER SHOE CO.
1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

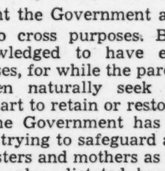
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Party Accessories Give Your Table Halloween Atmosphere



If you're planning a party, you'll want to see our complete assortment of gay, colorful Halloween Accessories

Halloween Party Caps ..... 5c Each
Halloween Party Nut Cups ..... 5c, 7c and 10c Each
Halloween Paper Plates ..... 10c and 12c Package
Halloween Beverage Cups ..... 10c and 12c Package
Halloween Design Paper Table Covers ..... 25c Each
Halloween Napkins ..... 10c and 15c Package
Crepe Paper, Shredded Paper, Seals, Skeletons and other Cut-Outs ..... 10c, 15c and 25c Each

Mail and Phone Orders Filled—Call WALnut 4500
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—First Floor
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service, Evergreen 4461

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Spurgeonized* Sarna Stockings
in new spice colors
for greens and browns
$1 3 pairs $2.85
Burnished beige tones to complement mossy greens and browns. Spurgeonized* Sarnas average double-wear. Just count the number of times you wear them!
Exclusive with Dewees
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TWEED WITH BEAVER
The perfect fashion alliance. A rare imported tweed, happily befurred with the choicest beaver, makes a coat of unsurpassing beauty and character. $75.
NAN DUSKIN
1729 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Wedding Reception
By
sylvia
5855 Carpenter St.—Philadelphia, Pa.
Party Delicacies Granite 2752

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies
including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

KIMBALL
Pianos - Organs
83 years of Continuous Family Ownership
There is a Kimball Piano to please every taste, to fit every purse.
Beautiful illustrated Brochure on request
Lindberg Piano Co.
1909 Walnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Rit 8240
Exclusive Philadelphia Representative

Ford
Mercury
Lincoln
Zephyr
Authorized Dealers
OELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
61 West Chelten Avenue
PHILADELPHIA

Naziism Bases Power On Mass 'Fanaticism'

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich and its severest critic could attain.

To make the essence and the main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented in parallel columns.

The fifth group of quotations is presented today.

From "Mein Kampf"

By Adolf Hitler

The national education of the great masses can only take place through the detour of a social uplift. . . . The nationalization of the great masses can never take place by halfway measures, by a weak emphasis upon a so-called objective viewpoint, but by a ruthless and fanatically one-sided orientation as the goal to be aimed at. That means, therefore, one cannot make a people "national" in the meaning of our present "bourgeoise," that is, with so and so many restrictions, but only nationalistic with the entire vehemence which is harbored in the extreme. Poison is only checked by an antidote, and only the insipidity of a bourgeois mind can conceive the middle line as the way to heaven.

The great mass of a people consists neither of professors nor of diplomats. The small abstract knowledge it possesses directs its sentiments rather to the world of feeling. . . .

It is more difficult to undermine faith than knowledge, love succumbs to change less than to respect, hatred is more durable than aversion, and at all times the driving force of the most important changes in this world has been found less in a scientific knowledge animating the masses, but rather in a fanaticism dominating them and in a hysteria which drove them forward.

He who would win the great masses must know the key which opens the door to their hearts. Its name is not objectivity, that is, weakness, but will power and strength.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co., from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

From the "Revolution of Nihilism"

By Dr. Hermann Rauschning

All the gigantic organizations created by the National Socialists, some during the "period of struggle," some after the revolution, are machines for the control of the life of the nation. These are not self-governing bodies, not organs and links in the state or the social order: they are political machines, machines for control, machines for propaganda, for supervision, for terrorist dominance. They are machinery for the influencing of opinion, never organs of independent formation of opinion. . . .

Should terrorism produce discontent, there is always a public enemy to be discovered. Public indignation is poured over him from time to time, so that collective outbursts of rage may provide a diversion for accumulating private resentment. To provide continual diversions, and never to leave the citizen to himself with nothing to do, is another tactical rule of general application. It is an effectual method of treatment not only for the masses but for all opponents, including opponents abroad of German policy. Keep people busy, give them something to think about, startle them, never allow them time for reflection; always take the initiative and so maintain the lead. . . .

Talk in generalities was the continually repeated instruction from the National Socialist leaders in the "period of struggle," in every field of propaganda, big and little. Talk in generalities above all at times of threatening crisis, with signs of unrest. And never attempt to be informative, never appeal to good will or to sober reflection. Speak in terms of innuendo, of menace, whip up enthusiasm by showing it, storm, appeal, promise, talk of the great supermundane mission of National Socialism. No details, no concrete promises. Such were the instructions.

Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of the "Revolution of Nihilism."

Prado Leads in Peru Presidential Balloting

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Manuel Prado established a lead over Jose Quesada Oct. 24 as tabulation of ballots from Sunday's Presidential election proceeded slowly. The unofficial count, still incomplete, gave Senor Prado 2,759 votes to 801 for Senor Quesada.

Both are considered conservatives.

Transition of Writing in Turkey

H. G. Laycock

A Nation Relearns Its Written Language

1. Reproduction of front page of Turkish newspaper written in the new alphabet. The word "Ulus" means "Instruction," and the main headline is translated, "Important Decisions for the Preservation of Coal." 2. Reproduction of front page of Turkish newspaper written in old characters prior to reform. Translation of the title is, "National Government." 3, 4, and 5 show adaptation of Arabic script to Turkish word "bahche" (garden). No. 5 shows the word analyzed letter by letter; No. 3 is its common symbol in Arabic print, and No. 4 shows abridged form adopted in the Arabic handwriting. 6. The late Mustapha Kemal Ataturk explaining new Turkish alphabet.

Turks Observe Milestone in Literacy

ISTANBUL—Retaining a precarious noninvolvement in the midst of war which reverberates heavily against the borders of Turkey, this nation is still actively engaged in the problems of peace and education.

The youth of Turkey flocked to an exhibition in Ankara recently. It was an exhibition of particular significance to young persons—showing the progress of a country which had to go to school and relearn how to write its own language.

The exhibition celebrated introduction of the Latin alphabet into Turkey; and this change has had important repercussions in education and culture.

Ten years ago the reforming zeal of Kemal Ataturk turned its attention to the cultural anomaly which burdened Turkey with a 92 per cent proportion of illiteracy among its population.

Ataturk Finds Cause

Causes of this state of affairs were not difficult to discover, and, immediately Ataturk placed his finger on the main problem—intricacies of the Arabic script and its peculiar unsuitability for adaptation to Turkish phonetics.

A compromise between picture and alphabetic writing, the 34 Arabic characters, symbolizing the different vowels and consonants, are so complex and irregular the student's memory is asked to visualize almost every individual word; should he be content with memorizing only the isolated hieroglyphics, the smooth reading of his language must ever remain for him a slow task.

Little wonder that seven years was the normal time for a Turkish child to attain literate proficiency, and thus rose the unhappy contingency that only the wealthiest families could afford the education of their children, leaving the broad masses of the common people ignorant and divorced from culture.

Certain Compensations

At the same time Ataturk realized this obstructive script was not without certain compensations. Chiefly, he appreciated its artistic propensities, though its qualities of compactness and brevity also made out of it a form of shorthand the utility of which had not to be underestimated. Moreover, for ornamentation, the script was vital, as it was a tenet of the Moslem faith that no imitation of nature should be claimed a prerogative of man; in their complete ostracism of natural manifestations, either birds, trees, animals or the like, the characters were thus unique for decorative work.

It was up to Ataturk to determine whether centuries' use of this script in Turkey had emphasized its advantages or disadvantages. He chose to decide, not without reason, that disadvantages tipped the balance, and, the decision made, the practical work went promptly ahead with all the urgency characteristic of the dictator.

It was May 24, 1928, when Ataturk sounded his first experiment by announcing that thenceforth the so-called Arabic numerals should replace the actual Arabic numerals then in use.

Popular Approval

The change was sufficiently acclaimed to convince its instigator of a popular response to his proposed augmentation of the experiment.

In Istanbul, Aug. 9, 1928, was a memorable day; in one of the main squares of the City appeared a unique tableau. Its components were Kemal Ataturk and a blackboard. Immense crowds gathered, and, before them, the new dictator of this country, chalk in hand, began a personal lesson elucidating the first mysteries of Latin characters.

Statutory sanction was quickly acquired for the reform, and by the spring of 1929, just 10 years ago, evening schools opened all over the country to teach the people the new alphabet. By the early 1930's, illiteracy declined 10 per cent. The deficiency is largely with adults and most in Turkish towns or villages are today able to read or write.

The new alphabet, in its aim to cover every phonetic rendering of the Turkish tongue, naturally had to be embellished by elaborations and inventions to provide for the insufficiencies of its Latin original; thus ç was adapted to represent the sound of ch, and s cedilla, pronounced sh.

In some instances, the phonetic basis of the written language was carried to extremes and Turkish newspaper readers would learn on occasion that Ekselans Franklen Ruzvelt was in Vasington.

Withal, these 10 years of literacy reform have left a deep impress on Turkish culture. Anniversaries of the various important dates have been celebrated with an enthusiasm which puts the gratitude of the Turkish people beyond question. Apart from the special stamp issue—depicting Ataturk giving his famous alfresco lesson—which the people are never tired of showing, a recent exposition in Ankara comprehensively displayed stepping stones in the history of the reform.

Winter Calm Seen on Western Front

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 25—The general impression in military circles here is that there may be no major action on the western front until spring. Winter weather conditions, judging by World War precedents, are unfavorable to big offensives. Instead, military experts anticipate an intensification of the German attack on Britain by submarine and aircraft.

Belief that a major German effort against Britain in the near future is likely has been strengthened by the heavily emphasized anti-British tone of the speech of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, at Danzig.

His speech, which this correspondent heard over the radio without obstruction, attracts attention because it is the first factual development after the welter of rumors in connection with Reichsführer Hitler's recent conferences with his Ambassadors to Moscow, Rome and Turkey, and with Nazi provincial leaders.

The familiar German attempt to disassociate France from England excites only indignant rejection here. Pertinax, one of the foremost political commentators, recalls in this connection that Herr Hitler previously made more overtures to England than to France, and the French people are not being allowed to forget that Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf" demanded the destruction of France while suggesting an alliance with England.

Ignored Russian Question

Apart from the denunciations and threats to England the von Ribbentrop speech, in the opinion of French official circles, contributed nothing new as regards the international situation. He said nothing, for instance, regarding direct Russian military aid. Whether Herr Hitler actually asked such aid and received a refusal, as rumored here, is purely conjectural.

It seems unlikely that the Reichsführer would want Soviet troops, but he would perhaps appreciate Soviet airplanes and submarines. But it seems in line with Joseph Stalin's policy to refrain from direct participation in war while reaping maximum benefits for himself and giving Germany sufficient help in raw materials to permit prolongation of the conflict.

There was recently a significant article in Izvestia attacking the poor qualifications of the Soviet industrial specialists, and this may well foreshadow the increased employment of German technicians following the Soviet-German economic negotiations.

Each side would hope to derive benefit from such arrangement, the Germans hoping to increase the output of oil, manganese, and other materials which they need, while Mr. Stalin would hope to pull his economic system out of its present depressed state with the help of German specialists. It was noteworthy that the passages in Herr von Ribbentrop's speech emphasizing Soviet-German friendship were loudly applauded, indicating that such discontent as this understanding aroused in Germany has been kept well underground.

Calm on Western Front

Meanwhile almost complete calm has prevailed on the Western Front since French action beginning last week evacuating almost all the territory held in Germany and retiring to the prepared line of defense in the advance of the Maginot Line. So slight is the activity that military reports give publicity to little skirmishes which would scarcely have attracted attention in the last war.

Much stress has been laid on a skirmish in the forest of Warndt near the French town of Forbach, when the Germans unsuccessfully tried to occupy one of the few German villages still remaining in French hands. This territory the Germans have since claimed to have recovered.

Almost consistently bad weather is a contributing factor in the prolonged lull. The torrential rain has turned much of the evacuated territory into a morass, hindered activity of mechanized weapons, and made airplane scouting more difficult. However, the whole military situation on the Western Front today represents a deadlock in which the attacking side must assume political and military risks of heavy casualties with little prospect of success.

Prepared for Quick Movement

The French, whose double action in retreating from most of the German territory and blowing up several bridges across the Rhine, clearly indicates the intention to hold a defensive position on a carefully selected line several miles in advance of the main fortifications of the Maginot Line.

Behind the Maginot Line is a completely mobilized and powerful army of maneuver prepared for quick movement to any point.

German Peace Radio Irks French Soldiers

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—Through the rumble of the guns on the Western Front, loudspeakers in the German front lines blared a monotonous refrain:

"Frenchmen, lay down your arms and shake hands. The Germans don't want to fight!"

The French soldiers shouted back:

"Change the record!"

Military dispatches said French machine-gunners silenced one loudspeaker mounted on a truck behind the German lines.

Meanwhile the French troops are beginning to complain of the radio fare broadcast from their own station to the front to dispel the monotony of uneventful days in the trenches. The press is insisting that radio stations change their programs to suit the taste of the troops, who have been calling for more jazz music.

Envoy Aids U. S.-Norway Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The United States' only woman envoy—Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, Minister to Norway—has found her work nearly doubled by the war. Problems of trade under wartime conditions, Scandinavian neutrality, the advance of Russia into the Baltic, and the evacuation of Americans from Norway have kept her busy. She was instructed by the State Department only last night to inquire into the visit Saturday to Tromsö, Norway, of the American freighter City of Flint while it was in control of a German prize crew.

Because of the extra work, the staff of one foreign service officer and several American clerks Mrs. Harriman employs is to be increased. She has been in Oslo two years, and she is called "Madame Minister" there.

With the war changing the currents of Norway's commerce, Mrs. Harriman is seeking continuance of trade with the United States. It amounted to $15,500,000 in Norwegian exports in 1938 (mostly wood, paper and fish products, chemicals and fertilizers); and $25,000,000 in Norwegian imports (consisting largely of automobiles, petroleum, iron and steel products and fruits).

German-Swiss Accord Signed

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—A Swiss-German economic and clearing agreement was signed Oct. 24.

The agreement provides wartime trade-clearing arrangements which, due to Swiss determination to maintain its neutral position in trade with all neighbors, resulted in prolonged negotiations.

Details of the accord were lacking, but it was known it concerns facilities for bringing German coal into Switzerland and for thawing out at least a part of a 116,000,000 franc debt (about $27,000,000) Germany owes the Swiss.

Frank Gets Polish Post

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP)—Hans Frank, German Minister without portfolio, was designated today Governor-General of all Polish territory occupied by Germany but not incorporated in the Reich.

Herr Frank, a decree published in the Government Law Gazette disclosed, will exercise entire administrative authority over the area and be directly responsible to Reichsführer Hitler.

Named deputy under Herr Frank was Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Minister without portfolio and former Governor of Austria. They will assume their posts after the present military commander in Poland is relieved of administrative powers by Herr Hitler.

Since Sept. 30, Herr Frank has been Governor of Poznan, a part of Poland now incorporated in the Reich.

Authority to proclaim law by decree in occupied Polish territory is vested in Herr Frank, the Ministerial Council for National Defense, and the Director of the Four Year Plan. Existing Polish laws are to remain in effect in so far as they do not conflict with German laws.

Cost of administration will be borne by the occupied territory.

Dr. Muck Honored

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP)—Karl Muck, considered by many musicians of Germany and the United States as an outstanding interpreter of the German masters, was awarded the plaque of the German Eagle Oct. 22 by Adolf Hitler.

This is one of the highest honors accorded Germans for cultural services. Dr. Muck now lives in Stuttgart in retirement.

Dr. Muck was interned as an enemy alien in the United States in 1918. He was twice conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra from 1906 to 1908 and from 1912 to 1918. The anti-German sentiment prevailing in the United States made him the target for many attacks, especially when he conducted the Boston Symphony concerts in New York.

Dr. Muck's last noteworthy public conduction was at the Wagner memorial exercises in Leipzig in 1933 in the presence of Herr Hitler, who only a short while before had become Chancellor.

Polish Protest

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (AP)—The League of Nations announced yesterday receipt of a protest by the Polish Government in exile in Paris against the Russian action of giving Wilno (Vilna) to Lithuania and Lithuania's occupation of the area.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP)—A special trainload of Poles, mostly miners, have gone to France where they intended to join the Polish Legion, now being formed.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Polish Embassy announced it had issued an order mobilizing all Polish citizens in Britain "to fulfil their military duty."

The notice published by the Embassy gave a list of classes which should "appear before the Recruiting Commission in order to be enlisted for military service in the Polish Army in France."

New Reich Cross

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP)—Adolph Hitler today announced a new decoration, the "cross for meritorious war service," to be given persons outside the Army as well as to military men.

Designed in two classes, bronze and silver, the medal is an eight-pointed cross which bears in the center a swastika bordered by oak leaves.

Finns Expect Easier Terms

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 25 (AP)—A Finnish delegation en route home from Moscow was reported in authoritative quarters today to be carrying modified Soviet Russian demands for consideration of the Finnish Government.

The delegation, headed by Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, former Premier, was scheduled to arrive tomorrow.

Finland has reiterated that no concessions damaging to its neutrality or independence would be granted, and to strengthen this there has been a border mobilization and widespread preparedness moves in the interior, including removal of civilians from principal cities.

Soviet Mission

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—It was learned today that a Soviet economic mission of 45, headed by Shipping Commissar I. T. Tevosyan, left by train last night for Berlin, and that 15 additional delegates were expected to leave today or tomorrow.

Huge Fodder Deal

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—Germany has placed an order with Soviet Russia for 1,000,000 tons of fodder for its livestock, it is understood, as part of enlarged German-Soviet trade.

This is the biggest order ever placed here. It was said in informed quarters that Russia will begin delivery in a few days.

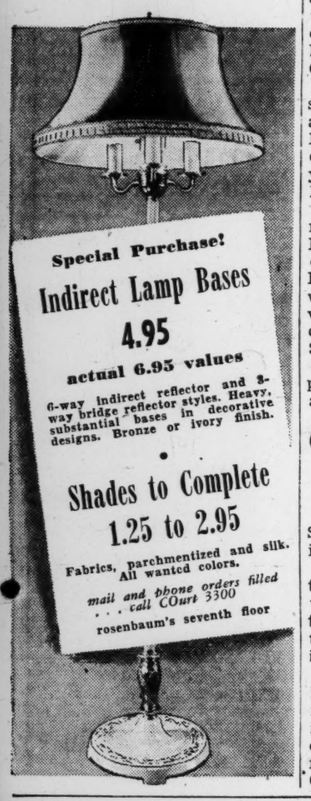
Not Unanimous

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Western Ukraine and White Russia, formerly parts of Poland, overwhelmingly elected the nominees of their provisional administrations as delegates to new Peoples' Assemblies of the U. S. S. R. in Saturday's elections, the Government announced today.

Tass, official news agency, said that in the Western Ukraine, 4,433,997 of the 4,776,275 eligible electors voted, but that the candidates' names were crossed off 325,918 ballots.

In White Russia, it said 2,672,280 persons of the 2,763,191 eligibles voted, with 247,245 opposing the slate of candidates.

ROSENBAUM'S
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Special Purchase!
Indirect Lamp Bases
4.95
actual 6.95 values
6-way indirect reflector and 3-way bridge reflector styles. Heavy, substantial bases in decorative designs. Bronze or ivory finish.
Shades to Complete
1.25 to 2.95
Fabrics, parchmentized and silk. All wanted colors.
mail and phone orders filled . . . call COurt 3300
rosenbaum's seventh floor

SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT!
You're sure to find it amongst the four thousand items stocked in every Streamline.
Try Shopping
Streamline
"THE SAVE WAY"
Ten complete food markets in the greater Pittsburgh Area.
4801 Baum Boulevard
Saw Mill Run Boulevard
Ohio River Boulevard
1800 West Liberty Avenue
3401 Boulevard of Allies
5638 Forward Avenue
7301 Penn Avenue
East Ohio Street at 40th
726 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
543 Main Street, Carnegie, Pa.
Butler, Pa. New Kensington, Pa. Kittanning, Pa.

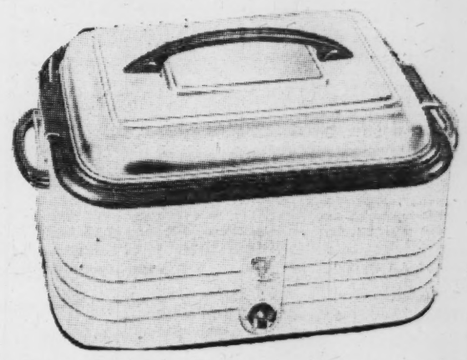
C. H. Roth AND Son Co.
Insurance
Fire
Automobile
CASUALTY AND SURETY
708 PEOPLES BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA. CO. 0225
NIGHT PHONE CH. 2208

Meyer Jonasson's
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chenille Robes 5.95
Soft as down—warm as toast, lovely chenille robes. Zipper or double breasted styles in powder blue, royal blue, aqua, pink, and deep raspberry.
mail and phone orders filled
negligees second floor

Monitor Readers
The sales tickets that are regularly turned over to us by your representatives prove unmistakably that you do support Monitor advertisers. We believe all advertising pays, but evidence to prove this is supplied by no other publication that we use.
THOROFARE
MARKETS
1422 Potomac Avenue Dormont
Murray and Beacon Sq. Hill, Pittsburgh
1844 Ardmore Blvd. Forest Hills, Pittsburgh
716 Washington Road Mt. Lebanon
Coraopolis
Cochran Road Mt. Lebanon
McDonald Pennsylvania
Beaver Falls, Pa.
New Kensington
Wilmerding
Tarentum
McKees Rocks, Pa.
McKeesport, Pa.
Open Nights

Cook an Entire Meal at Once!



Westinghouse Electric Roaster $24.95
Cook an entire meal for six persons at one time! Roast, boil, stew, or bake! "Look-in" lid eliminates lifting lid to peek in. Saves heat, flavor, and nourishment. Removable heat-proof glass panel—doesn't steam up! Complete with 3 ovenware dishes, perfect for cooking, attractive for table service. Thermostatically controlled.
Housewares, Third Floor
IT PAYS TO CROSS THE BRIDGE TO
Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH

FUDGE ROYALE
a thrilling new ice cream at
RIECK'S
PITTSBURGH

The Home Forum

Johnny Appleseed's Trail

WILDERNESS and waving boughs, singing an eternal song overhead. Underfoot, a rough, almost forgotten trail, made passable by bent and broken tree-boughs pointing the way forward. Along that earth road, singing and fearless, a woodsman made his way—a woodsman, yet not wearing the dress of hunter or settler in this pioneer world of 1815. The feet with which he lightly trod the undergrowth, abounding in briars and brambles, were clothed, the right in a boot, the left in a well-worn shoe. His legs were cased in buckskin trousers, so short that they did not reach within six inches of his feet. But, in contrast, the coat on his back, worn over a nondescript garment constructed from a coffee sack, was blue and had two rows of bright, gleaming buttons, each one as large as a silver dollar. At one time, it had been the wedding garment of a prosperous Quaker.

The song he sang was a mirthful one and echoed in the leaves.

"With my pack on my back
And my seeds in my sack,
A planter of apple seeds ever I'll be.
Then tra la la la and tra la la la,
Sowing the seeds everywhere."

Presently the man left the forest for a wider trail. Journeying on, he began to strike cleared patches in the Ohio countryside, often abandoned by settlers. Soon a pathetic specimen of a horse caught his attention. A worn-out drudge and unable to find good grass, it lay on its side under a tree. Many horses were thus conveniently left behind by emigrants, when the beasts had outlived their usefulness. Pioneer life was too stern to be hampered by animals that could no longer work.

* * *

The traveler whistled to the horse and it rose and came toward him. From his loaded pack, he drew a wisp of good hay and they were soon friends. He removed stones from the nag's hoofs, talking to it gently. The horse, recognizing a friend, followed him without the aid of a halter. All that was necessary was a call from time to time. In the course of the afternoon, three more homeless horses and ponies, joining the first, lagged trustfully in his wake.

Indians were usually the order of the day, but he fell in with no Indians. At nightfall, with all a hunter's art, he built up and lighted a fire, taking from its place, on top of his pasteboard hat, the battered tin vessel used for cooking his mush. While the mush bubbled, he amused himself by giving forth prolonged owl-like hoots which brought a number of the night visitors flapping overhead. Then the hoots promptly changed to turkey gobblings, for this journeying wayfarer had a child's heart and loved to tease the birds.

The cold ground, covered with a few pine boughs, was his couch for the night. But, before he secured the steeds and stretched himself out, he drew from the bulging front of his shirt an old Bible. Besides the horses, rabbits and squirrels gathered near, pausing in their scurryings to listen as he read their evening lesson:

"What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour" . . .

Angels! He saw them plainly. They surrounded his camp fire, clothed in dazzling garments; they brought promises with them. . . .

* * *

Hark! A sound came from the heart of the woods that was unmistakably a wolf's cry. The horses whinnied and shivered. But the form of the skulking wolf did not accompany its voice. The quiet watcher by the camp fire rose to his feet and strode deep into the thick darkness. When he returned, he carried in his arms a young wolf, its paws dangling. The animals neighed in terror, about to stampede, but the odd Samaritan spoke reassuringly.

"Keep quiet, you fellows. This young thing was left behind by his mammy, same as yourselves."

Had there been Indians watching from the thicket, they would have stared with mouths open, in wonder and admiration; for the wolf made no attempt to snap at the woodsman's hand. He lay quietly beside him, covered with a blanket, and was fed on a portion of the hot cornmeal mush that was his patron's supper. The rescuer himself chuckled to think of a cold winter night he had spent in dense Ohio woods. He had discovered a big, hollow log and, after warming himself well at his evening fire, he began to crawl slowly in. A bear's growl from the inside portion of the log told him he was badly mistaken in this resting-place. Out he struggled and passed the night in the snow, rather than displace the bear. He formally begged her pardon. After all, she had possession and that was nine points of the law.

"And," he remembered, "there was the night I built a smudge to keep off mosquitoes and then found that thousands of them were being burned. God forbid, that I should build a fire for my comfort as the means of disturbing any of God's creatures!"

Sleep, final and irresistible, overtook the man, the wolf, and the small drove of horses. But the owls that he had summoned with his trick of voice still hooted overhead, causing small furry creatures to flee and nestle deep into burrows.

* * *

Some days later, a sunbonneted woman raised her head from the garden patch she was tending in the scanty autumn sunshine—raised it long enough to see a circus-like procession covering the main trail near her cabin. First, half-a-dozen horses in every stage of uselessness, next a man of middle height in a vizored pasteboard hat of his own making, a brilliant blue coat with enormous silver buttons, boot on one foot, shoe on the other. At his heels, tame as a dog, came a small wolf.

"Don't run in the house, Kate! He's gentle as a kitten," called the leader of this weird expedition.

"Johnny Appleseed! Johnny!" she cried, dropping her rake and hastening to meet him, both hands outstretched. "Where you been and what menagerie's this? Thought you planted apple trees."

"I do. But these horses seemed to need me. I wonder would your husband and your brother-in-law, across the creek, care for them this winter—fatten them a bit till spring comes?"

"Why, ask 'em. And why are you making out with a boot on one foot and a shoe on t'other?"

"The boot goes best when I step off into the deep streams, and the shoe's fine when I cross on stepping-stones. It picks out the way on the pebbles better than the boot."

* * *

"Johnny, there isn't your like in seven counties," she laughed. "Picket the horses and come to see the orchard you planted for us. Full of nice, red apples and you shall have all you can carry. What can I cook you for supper?"

"Mush," was the quiet rejoinder. "I have a handful of nuts in my pocket. But I'll pass the night if you'll let me sleep on your floor and read you some of the news right fresh from heaven." He touched his Bible.

"Nate's coming and he'll tell Hiram" . . .

The apostle of kindness smiled benignly. For Johnny Appleseed, grower of orchards, lover of man and beast, the long day promised a pleasant close.

LAURA BENÉT

By Courtesy of Associated American Arts, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER FEEDING": *An Etching by Irwin D. Hoffman*

"WINTER FEEDING" is one of the prints that have been published under the sponsorship of the Associated American Artists. The undertaking is a laudable one, for it aims to make accessible to Americans of small income original and signed works of art by outstanding craftsmen of the day.

Irwin D. Hoffman received his art training in the Boston Museum School. Recipient of a traveling fellowship, he spent some time abroad familiarizing himself with the works of the great masters. Gradually he developed a personal style which is based neither upon academic formulas nor pronounced modernisms. He is independent and enterprising and has produced a large repertory which includes oils, aquarelles, murals, and etchings.

In his prints, Mr. Hoffman has shown his sympathetic interest in people who work with their hands, close to the earth. He has a fine sense of composition and invariably sets the action against an enhancing background.

The Motive for Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DESIRE TO ACHIEVE, to bring to completion worthy aims, is an integral factor in human well-being. We hear much today regarding the difficulties to be overcome by young and old in achieving financial security, success in business, in agricultural, professional, and other lines of activity and service. Rivalry, egotism, selfishness, self-pity, and self-depreciation tend to discourage and perplex; base motives and desires deceive and lead into a morass of trouble.

Although it is becoming increasingly evident that "crime does not pay," mankind has not yet been convinced of the truth of Paul's statement (Romans 6:23), "The wages of sin is death," nor of the truthfulness of Mary Baker Eddy's parallel statement (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 536): "Passions and appetites must end in pain. They are 'of few days, and full of trouble.' Their supposed joys are cheats. Their narrow limits belittle their gratifications, and hedge about their achievements with thorns." Experience and history show the ephemeral nature of popular dictums and material achievements. Who today would know of Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, had it not been for his inglorious connection with Christ Jesus? Who would have heard of King Agrippa, had that king not listened to one Paul, a prisoner, testify of the resurrection of that same Jesus and of the eternality of the Christ? Pilate and Agrippa, Nero and Napoleon, and many others who have achieved selfish triumphs or won cruel victories, illustrate the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 239 of Science and Health: "Success in error is defeat in Truth."

Thus we learn from a study of the lives of both the humble and the great that all worthy achievement is the result, the manifestation, of right motives. Actions that are motivated by Love, guided by divine intelligence, always result in blessings. And do not all such actions, from the simplest to the noblest, glorify God? And does not the conscious desire to give God the glory for the good we manifest, bring to beautiful fruition all right desires and motives? To those filled with the desire to glorify God, rivalry and envy are empty, meaningless words, whereas co-operation, brotherly love, and forbearance become sweet, daily realities.

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Spirit, Love, and Life, and that man is His image and likeness, the spiritual reflection, the complete manifestation of Mind. As God's reflection, the real man expresses infinite intelligence, goodness, truth, beauty, love, which are the eternal attributes of his eternal Principle, God. It is spiritual man's nature and function to express and thus to glorify God. Every pure thought and deed glorifies God, who, Christian Science teaches, is Truth and infinite good. All loving, unselfish, beautiful achievements glorify Him. In the degree that we understand Mind to be God, and that each individual is blessed as he expresses divine intelligence and love, we are able not only to achieve more ourselves, but to rejoice in all the achievements of our fellows. We then begin to understand Mrs. Eddy's inspired statement (*ibid.*, p. 206), "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all." When God is glorified, good is multiplied.

The understanding of this truth will do away with all rivalry, envy, selfish competition, strife, and war; it will enable each one who gains it to enjoy the just success and the righteous achievements of his fellows in business, in the office, the school, and in local, national, and international affairs. The more each individual, each church, each nation achieves of good, the more of good there is for all to share. And good is multiplied by sharing. Because "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34), and is infinite Love, divine Principle, each of His children has an unlimited capacity to reflect intelligence and goodness.

Christian Science discloses to humanity a glorious vista of lovely and noble achievements. The desire to glorify God should prompt every one to his best endeavor. Moreover, doing all to the glory of God does not entail the sacrifice or loss of anything that is good. On the contrary, it makes possible the superlative achievement of knowing and demonstrating man's eternal individuality as the expression of infinite Principle. By means of such achievement each one is glorified. Paul must have understood this when he wrote (II Corinthians 3:18), "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

The Mariner Heart

You will come back again: this island, these spruces,
These valleys of tamaracks will call the mariner home;
You will leave the thundering sea behind, the spaces
Of profound light, the noisy drums of the foam.

After the sunlight, intense on the decks, the splashes
Of fleet moonlight, you will suddenly shape
Your mood to the lands and follow the flashes
Of island lights and escape.

Here on this island you will be glad to abide,
Content with peace for awhile and quiet flowing
Over the land and so forget the tide
That ever seems to be going.

And in some joyful place of sweet air, the shadows
Of trees at your feet, the clover will tug at your brain
Before you say a swift farewell to the meadows
And turn to the sea again.

HAROLD VINAL

Think of London and New York

WHEN I THINK of London I think first of homes rather than of streets, shops or theaters; I think of firesides, armchairs, dining-tables, friends talking. . . . It is the millions of small homes that make London different from other cities; that make it London. So, too, do the red 'buses that crowd and converge, shoulder to shoulder, like a herd of elephants on their way to a drinking pool; so do the docks, the Edgware Road on a wet evening, the pearly light along the river, the barges that travel up and down it, the pause and hush of Sunday, and the ringing of the muffin man's bell. . . . The true London is the Lord Mayor's Show and the gaping crowds, the pigeons fluttering and bobbing about the steps of St. Paul's, the starlings in the porch of the National Gallery, the children in Kensington Gardens, the flare-lit barrows in mean streets. The Guilds are London, with their stored-up treasures of old silver, the Law Courts and the be-wigged barristers, the solemn buildings in Whitehall—a street which still gives the impression of wearing striped trousers and a top hat; the Caledonian Market, wearing an old shawl; Islington with its unexpectedly charming and forgotten corners; the Terraces of Regent's Park, which are Georgian colour-prints out of their frames. Bald heads in club windows are London, women selling white heather, with babies against their shoulders; . . . all these things go to make up a city which, if it were personified, would still look a little like Mrs. Gamp.

The pictures the words "New York" bring to my mind are fewer, less varied than those that "London" conjures up. Chiefly I think of mass, of towering stone and straining towers. Or I think of swarming Times Square with its bewildering intersections; or sometimes of the old Brevoort House, survivor of another age. I think of Grand Central Station, fit terminus of a great city; of red-capped porters and flashing orange taxi-cabs, of the scraping of snow-shovels in winter; of the wailing sirens of police-cars; of swift, crowded subways; of blossoming trees in Central Park and a great wistaria vine; of music in Carnegie Hall; of the stress and roar of down-town traffic, and the terrifying rattle of elevated trains (soon to be done away with) tearing past the windows of poor people's bedrooms; of those relics of last century, the brown-stone fronts. But chiefly I think of mass; of soaring mass which blots out all smaller visions. Height and mass, tension and power, and with it all, a peculiar brilliance. London is dignified and sombre. New York can be startlingly brilliant, though I should never call it gay. Such cities as these are too huge for gaiety. —SUSAN ERTZ, in "New York Panorama," by the Federal Writers' Project. (London: Constable. New York: Random House.)

To Know the Background of a Language Is Essential

IT HAS LONG appeared to me that, in the case of all living languages, a large and important element essential to their complete mastery has been almost wholly neglected. This element is by no means easy to define, but briefly it may be said to comprise that national store of quotation and allusion which every educated individual acquires in his own language, both by conscious study and by unconscious assimilation from his childhood onwards, and from which he draws in order to lend colour or to give emphasis to the spoken and the written word. This stock-in-trade or repertory may be said to form the physiognomy of a language, as grammar and vocabulary form its anatomy.

Just as many families have household words and expressions of their own invention which are meaningless to outsiders, so has each nation a fund of allusion which is often unintelligible to foreigners.

In English this linguistic background is exceptionally rich, and without some acquaintance with it no foreign student can be sure of understanding all that he hears or all that he reads. For this reason an Englishman when conversing with a foreigner often hesitates to introduce allusions and expressions which he would naturally use when talking with a fellow countryman.

It is strange that writers of text-books on languages should never have thought it worth while to set down in black and white for the foreign student these somewhat elusive materials. Can it be that they have regarded them as unworthy of a place in the regular curriculum, or have they elected to ignore them altogether? . . .

Let us try to visualize the curriculum of the foreigner who wishes to learn English. Having mastered our amazingly simple grammar—in which there are no genders and no declensions, and where the spelling alone is troublesome—he learns to read, write, and speak the language. If he specialises in English, he also studies English literature and reads a certain amount of English history. He may, further, spend some time in England, learn to talk fluently, and become acquainted with many aspects of English life and manners; but not all those who enjoy these advantages can be expected to discover, for example, what lines of the poets most Englishmen have by heart, to what prose quotations they can put an author, what historical events and anecdotes are uppermost in their memories or what characters in history and fiction have become household words among them.

Part of every man's repertory is unconsciously assimilated during childhood, and if not acquired at this stage may never be acquired at all. The rest of his cultural background is the result of his education, his reading and his own observation. We may catch up at any age with our shortcomings in history, literature and foreign languages, but the opportunity of learning nursery rhymes and fairy-tales generally ceases when our so-called education begins. —Sir E. Denison Ross, in "This English Language." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

On Acquiring an Outside Dog

ONLY ONE VOICE was lifted against the project, but that voice had a shocking vehemence. . . .

If I insisted on thrusting another puppy into our life, that import must be, definitely, absolutely, finally, an outside dog. Before Althea would accept it, I must have a kennel built. . . .

So I hired a carpenter who came and built a residence for the about-to-be outside dog. It was a vast and echoing mansion for the home of a mere Scotty pup. Black Boy himself would have found it adequate. About the spacious dwelling, Harry and I set up an enclosure in which an elk would have been lonely. We were not conscious of exaggeration. We based dimensions, not on the future occupant's but on those of the issue. This was oversize and still growing.

When all these things were accomplished, I drove across New Hampshire to the kennels. Althea went along. She said she would enjoy the ride. Actually, I am sure she accompanied me lest I lose my head entirely in the face of provocation and buy all the puppies. . . .

"I think," I said at last, "I like this one."

Her legs were right and so were her tail and ears and, besides, there was an oddly appealing look in the black, sharp face fringed with juvenile whiskers. It would be ill to disappoint any creature who seemed so desperately to hope that she was going home with us.

"Yes," I said. "This is our pup."

"Very well," Althea answered.

"Don't you think she's nice?"

She was bouncing up and down before us on her oversize forepaws like some violent mechanical toy.

"Oh, yes," said Althea. "I suppose so."

The small dark person settled down on the seat between us. She seemed at once contented and proud. Things clearly had worked out just as she had expected.

"She is cunning," said Althea and caught herself up quickly. . . . Her brown eyes kept turning from me to Althea and she rumbled a little in her throat as cars sped past. After a while she yawned and tried to crawl into my lap.

"No you don't," I told her. "Not while I'm driving."

"Let me have her," Althea said. "The poor sleepy baby."

She looked at me as though it were my fault and took the puppy. The shaggy body settled into her lap with a small, relaxing sigh. The long muzzle rested on Althea's wrist. After a while, a pink semi-circle of tongue ventured to touch her hand. The whiskery brows came down over the bright eyes.

"She's darling," Althea said.

They sat together thus, all the way home. . . .

I bore Meg to her stately kennel and vast pen. I gave her water and left her there. She wept. . . .

"Poor baby," said Althea. "She's lonely. I'll let her out for a while."

I thought of four things to say and discarded each of them. Instead, I told my wife:

"Better let her get her yell over now. If not, we'll have her yapping all night."

"Do you think," Althea demanded, "that I'd let a poor, homesick little scrap sleep alone in that great, big awful kennel?"—From "We're Still in the Country," by FREDERICK VAN DE WATER. (New York: John Day.)

Be Glad of This

I am not very wise; all of us need to be wiser than we are.

But this I know: that no matter what happens in the world we must keep on being glad because of the things that have always made us glad.

The smell of ripe plums is sweet and heavy under the summer sun.

In the elderberry bushes the cedar waxwings hang sated with juice of the fruit.

Branches of the apple tree bend with heaviness of red round apples and the ground is covered and pungent with excess.

This is the season of the good smell and taste of fruitfulness.

Be glad of this, no matter what happens in the world.

For this shall be always.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00	Three months ..$3.00
Six months $6.00	One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Habelschwerdter Allee 23. Dahlem.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York .....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City.....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1939

Added Grants By U. S. Ease Boston Relief

City to receive $315,000 increase in Federal aid in meeting its welfare costs in coming year.

Bostonians will receive $315,000 more Federal help during 1940 than they did during 1939 toward meeting their $12,000,000 annual City relief bill, Director of Public Welfare William G. O'Hare revealed today.

Director O'Hare and Daniel A. Murphy, Business Manager of the department, are assembling figures in preparation of estimates for the 1940 city budget.

More liberal federal contributions were authorized by Congress this year to go into effect Jan. 1. They apply to Old Age Assistance and to Aid to Dependent Children, two of the four direct relief categories administered by the City and paid for largely out of the City budget. They do not involve WPA or other strictly federal activities.

Gave $2,766,000

The Federal Government contributed an estimated $2,766,000 to the City's relief fund this year The added sum next year is expected to bring the total to more than $3,000,000, or roughly 25 per cent of the total spent.

The increase in Federal reimbursements does not, however, necessarily mean that the City will need to provide less money for old age assistance and aid to dependent children in 1040, Mr. Murphy pointed out.

"In these two categories we haven't yet reached the peak of cases which we expect under laws liberalized in 1936 and 1937," he explained. "Although the increases are leveling off now, we expect the totals to rise somewhat further during the next year."

If the rolls increase as he predicts, the expanded costs will obviously offset, to some extent at least, the $315,000 saving caused by additional Federal grants.

Dependent Children

About $246,500 of the expected increase in Federal contributions will occur in Aid to Dependent Children. The present law provides that the Federal Government shall pay one-third of the relief grants of less than a certain amount. Under the new law, this proportion will be raised to one-half. This change in proportion applies to administrative expense of this division also, which involves an increase of $12,500.

In the field of old age assistance, the Federal Government now pays half the grants up to $30 a month. Under the new law the limit is raised to $40. This will affect about 6,000 cases, which because of special disabilities receive more than $30. It will save the City about $48,000 in grant, plus $15,000 for fuel allowances and $6,000 for administrative expenses.

Although the additional $300,000 will help to keep the tax rate down, it must in the long run be paid by Bostonians who pay Federal taxes, Mr. O'Hara pointed out. Indeed, Bostonians may pay even more than their share as compared with less prosperous sections of the country, he observed.

The fact that the Federal limit for aid in old age assistance is being raised from $30 to $40 does not mean that the City expects to increase its grants, Mr. O'Hara emphasized. The additional funds, he explained, will be applied to grants already listed on the books.

Salvation Army Drive In Favorable Position

More than $65,000 was reported on hand today at the headquarters of the Greater Boston annual maintenance appeal of the Salvation Army, and the drive to raise a total of $170,000 has another fortnight to run. Collections so far are $14,000 ahead of the amount collected during the corresponding period last year.

This year, however, $15,000 has been added to the Army's budget for operation and maintenance of the new South End Boys Club, which is said to meet a pressing need in that section.

Aiding the Orphans

Gladys Swarthout

Wearing Chinese costume jewelry of type to be sold for Chinese war orphans

To aid Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese War Orphans' Fund, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., asked Ernest Steiner, jewelry designer, to create a collection of necklaces, earrings, brooches, and bracelets to be sold for the benefit of the Fund. Then to help popularize the style she enlisted the aid of Gladys Swarthout, Helen Hayes, Mrs. James Warburg, Tallulah Bankhead, Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. Nicolas Longworth, Judy Garland, and other well-known, well-dressed women.

On Nov. 1 and 2, under the sponsorship of a committee of Boston's and Wellesley's own "best-dressed" women, R. H. White in Boston and William Filene's Sons in Wellesley will open a sale of this jewelry for the benefit of the War Orphans' Fund. Miss Swarthout's exquisite necklace, which is typical of this new jewelry, clanks Chinese pagodas and temple bells in gold, and "peonies of prosperity" carved in jade, carnelian or lapis lazuli plaster. The matching earrings complete the set.

River Men To Testify In Utility Case

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25 (AP)—Attorneys for the Federal Power Commission said today they intended to call as witnesses, in a hearing to determine whether the Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation should be Federally licensed, a number of river men who travel the Connecticut's upper reaches in small boats and rafts.

Capt. Jeremiah E. Beckwith, a Connecticut River oil tanker pilot, testified yesterday that the river level between Saybrook Point and Hartford, Conn., "falls off an average of six inches" over week ends. The corporation attorneys objected to his testimony on the ground it had no bearing on the licensing dispute but they were overruled by FPC Examiner Edward D. Marsh.

Attorneys for the Bellows Falls utility served notice at the first session of the hearing that they would challenge the validity of all testimony relative to the navigability of the River as far north as Bellows Falls, one of the main points at issue.

The Commission contends operation of the Hydro-Electric plant affects foreign and interstate commerce because of the River's navigability and therefore should be licensed by the Federal body.

Counsel for the Commission, Willard W. Gatchell and Howard E. Wharebrock, sought to show that there was a reduction in the River flow at Hartford, Conn., on Sundays and Mondays. Three Connecticut River pilots who operate between Saybrook and Hartford testified there was less flow at low tide on Sundays and Mondays than on other days, and estimated the drop at six to eight inches.

R. I. Governor Scores Sunday Auto Selling

Dealers' Association protest brings executive request for stricter enforcement by police.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25 — City and town police throughout the State are urged by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to rigidly enforce the law calling for the closing of automobile dealers establishments on Sundays and holidays.

The Governor received a resolution from the Rhode Island Automobile Dealers' Association asserting that some dealers were violating the law and by so doing, were taking an unfair advantage of the law-abiding dealers.

The law, passed at the last regular session of the General Assembly, refers to used car as well as new car dealers, but allows used car dealers to store vehicles on open lots on Sundays and holidays as long as no sales are conducted on those days.

Although no actual cases were mentioned, a spokesman for the Association said the violations occurred "in more than one city," and added they consist of "keep-open and maintaining salesmen on the premises." They included open lots and at least one salesroom, the spokesman said.

Snow Cruiser's Defects Remedied

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The $150,000 snow cruiser to be used by the United States Antarctic Service Expedition underwent minor repairs and adjustments today after a laborious 13-mile test run through Chicago streets.

Departure of the 27-ton mechanical monster for Boston, the embarkation point, was postponed about 24 hours as a result of its imperfect performance last night.

However, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, designer of the novel land craft, and his crew of three said they were not dissatisfied with the shakedown cruise, and emphasized the test was intended to show up minor defects.

It took the mammoth cruiser five hours to travel from the Pullman Company shops at 111th Street to the parking lot on the lakefront south of Soldier Field. Jamming of an automatic jack used to change the elevation of a wheel was blamed for the longest of several halts.

The crew planned to start for Boston at 2 a. m. tomorrow. The cruiser, designed to reach a maximum speed of 30 miles an hour, will travel under its own power on the cross-country jaunt.

In Massachusetts the State Police announced today — after measuring the route the snow cruiser will cover in this State—that all roads to be traveled were of sufficient width to hold the huge vehicle.

State Police Lieutenant, George H. Thompson, who directed the task of measuring the route, said there would be only three inches of clearance when the machine passes under a railroad bridge at Springfield and six inches to spare when it goes through an underpass at Palmer.

The only other transportation difficulties, he said, might be experienced in Lenox, and between Palmer and Brimfield where sharp curves will have to be negotiated.

State and local police will direct the re-routing of traffic on several roads over which the vehicle will move.

Boat Search Intensified

Six vessels of the United States Coast Guard fleet are today searching the wind-swept waters of New England's rocky coast, for the 42-foot fishing boat Frankie B., and its two-man crew, missing since last Wednesday night. The men are Kenneth Trask and Ernest N. Perry of Portland, Maine. Patrol boats Thetis and Travis, and four motor lifeboats of Coast Guard land stations are conducting the search.

Finding New Use for the Cosmic Yardstick

Dr. Harlow Shapley and the Small Magellanic Cloud

This galaxy is one of the brightest and nearest external galaxies the variable stars of which are being remeasured at Harvard Observatory from photographs taken at the South African Station.

Harvard Reports Two New Super-Galaxies

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25—News of Egypt's astronomical discoveries in the year 2,000 B. C. were deciphered by Dr. O. Neugebauer of Brown University at National Academy of Sciences sessions here today, giving men of research a rare opportunity to contrast the finds of present day astronomers and their giant instruments, with the interpretations of telescopeless learned men 4,000 years ago.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory collaborated with Dr .J. S. Paraskevopoules, head of Harvard's southern station in South Africa to report on galactic research. They announced discovery of two new super-galaxies or galaxies of galaxies in the southern sky One is 130,000,000 light years from us and both are about 1,000,000 light years in diameter and composed of at least 400 galaxies each as large and containing at least as many stars and nebulosities as our own familiar Milky Way A light year, the common measure of astronomical distances is the distance light travels in one year at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, or about 6,000,000,000,000 miles.

Spiral Nebulae

Among other newly discovered objects in the southern sky were two spiral nebulae, unusual in that they possess no concentrated nuclei and a Magellanic type of galaxy in the constellation Cetus, peculiarly irregular in shape.

Re-examination of Cepheid variable stars in the Small Magellanic Cloud with many new photographs being made, has disclosed a hitherto unknown and unusual distribution of these "stellar yardsticks." Cepheid variables are stars whose light suddenly increases in brightness, only to decrease a short time later, repeating the cycle at regular intervals from a few hours for some stars, to 50 days for others.

Miss Henrietta Leavitt, formerly at Harvard, found that the brighter Magellanic Cloud variables had longer periods, an effect not due to distance because all were equally remote. Dr. Hertzsprung realized the importance of this and now astronomers finding a Cepheid (recognized by the way its light varies) can tell its intrinsic brightness, and then, from a comparison with its apparent brightness, they can determine the distance.

Now Dr. Shapley find there is a "peculiar concentration" of the larger, longer-period variables in regions where the stars are most dense. This may be a useful clue to interpreting the evolution or growth and decadence of galixies. It means either one of three possibilities, Dr. Shapley told the Academy. It means either that in the thickly populated regions of galaxies gravity is at work gathering the stars in closer, or that there is a greater formation of massive stars where the original stellar matter was concentrated, or that the distribution of chemical elements that go into stars is varied in accord with a lowering of energy as stars run down.

Tell Energy Levels

It boils down to the possibility that in addition to being stellar yardsticks with which to measure the distances of remote island universes, Cepheid variables through their distribution may also tell the energy levels within stellar systems.

Up to the present time, studies of variable stars other than those of the Magellanic Clouds, have been more or less limited to those within easy reach, the variables in our own system. Because we are over in one corner of the Milky Way, variable star observers would naturally observe few variables in distant parts of the galaxy and hence would find most of the variables of the same period. What a more careful search within our own galaxy will disclose, only time and effort will tell.

Dr. Neugebauer, self-made refugee now at Brown University, told of his studies of recently found Egyptian and Babylonian papyri narrating accounts of ancient star lore. Usually the history of astronomy is traced back through medieval and Greek ideas to Egyptian and Babylonian astronomy, but only recently has there been real effort made to translate and record the astronomical concepts in Egypt.

Dr. Neugebauer finds that Babylonian theoretical astronomy was far superior to the Egyptian and that the latter were on the whole rather careless in the matter of original interpretations, deriving most of their ideas from the east. Original texts show clearly, he told the Academy, that Greek astronomy was based on Babylonian knowledge with practically no space for Egyptian influence.

To illustrate that the Egyptian methods of treating the phases of the moon and the movement of planets were only very approximate and without any consideration of details he told of a text recently purchased by the Egyptological Institute in Copenhagen illustrating how the aspect of the sky, the setting and rising of the stars was connected with religious myths.

Explains Picture

"This text," he said, "explains the famous picture of the star-goddess Nut, represented as bending over the earth, her feet touching the eastern and her hands the western borders."

Dr. Neugebauer showed this picture, soon to be published, explaining that Sirius and other stars shown on the body of the goddess illustrated stars then in the heavens. Those illustrated at the bottom of the picture, not in the sky, were representative of those then on the other side of the world or in the "underworld." He concluded, "We learn from this text how the Egyptians interpreted mythologically the invisibility of shifting groups of stars, and how the discovery that this invisibility of stars is merely due to the vicinity of the sun deeply influenced these religious concepts.

Whistler Mansion Comes Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Whistler mansion, an historic structure in Chestnut Street, is in the hands of wreckers, depriving Springfield of practically the last old dwelling in the early residential section of the City.

Linden Hall, a still more beautiful example of early American architecture, fortunately has been saved through its acquisition as a museum for the New England Society for the Preservation of Antiquities.

Sturdy construction that would have maintained the mansion for another century is evident in the Whistler house. The property has succumbed to the invasion of business development all around it, and the accompanying high land valuation. An office building for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will rise on the site.

Its designation as the Whistler house results from its occupation during the 1830's by Maj. John Whistler, railroad engineer and father of the famous artist. Major Whistler was chief engineer in charge of railroad construction between Springfield and Boston.

There were 24 rooms in the house and 13 fireplaces. Each fireplace had an individual design and was built of fine soapstone with a mantel of carved marble.

Timbers, lumber and brick used in the construction of the house are revealed of the finest quality, carefully selected and still well preserved. The exterior finish of woodwork, stairs and balustrades, even including stairs from the attic to skylight windows, was of solid American walnut.

Wreckers have found four thicknesses of flooring in the house, three laid for the original construction and a fourth of oak parquet veneer in later years.

Bricks of an excellent grade salvaged from the home are designated already for residential construction in Longmeadow. It is estimated a ton of lead will be taken out of the house from its hundreds of feet of lead pipe, traps, tanks and even lead window weights of 12½ pounds each. The slate roof is yielding material of a size and thickness no longer available.

Panels separating the living rooms folded back into the walls with such preciseness they almost escape detection. Copper hinges joined each section of the panels.

The demoltion, which began last week, will take about three weeks.

Egyptologist

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. O. Neugebauer

Brown University translator of ancient Babylonian and Egyptian manuscripts

Prompt Payment Reported In Unemployment Claims

Substantial improvement in payment of unemployment compensation claims in Massachusetts since reorganization of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, was reported to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by the Advisory Council of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation today.

The Council, headed by Arthur G. Rotch, who is now State Commissioner of Public Welfare, stated that "as of Feb. 18, 1939, the records indicate that 44 per cent of new claims, and 31 per cent of continued claims, were paid within one week of due date; while the situation as of the week ending Sept. 30, 1939, shows that 84 per cent of new claims, and 96 per cent of continued claims, were paid within one week of due dates."

One of the principal reasons for reorganization of the unemployment compensation organization was that the old system had resulted in slow payment of benefits to unemployed persons.

The Council once more proposed a reduction in the amount that employers must contribute to the unemployment compensation fund, insisting that the balance of $65,398,180 held in Washington for payment of Massachusetts claims "is far in excess of our needs."

It was pointed out that on Jan. 1, 1939, the balance was $51,431,095 and the present Massachusetts balance is approximately $14,000,000 higher.

The Council attributed this condition to payments which exceed "a reasonable and fair rate."

Governor Saltonstall was told that since the unemployment compensation law went into effect in January, 1938, a total of $42,368,692 has been paid out in benefits, of which $15,140,702 was paid out since Jan. 1, 1939.

The Council also announced that a study is being made of the placement work of the division, saying that "the placement service has not been as large a factor as we hoped to make it. This is particularly true because there appears to be an apparent lack of appreciation of this service on the part of the employers. Therefore, we hope to develop a sound educational program which will tend to stimulate a valuable service to the employee and employer."

Bay State Public Works Head To Begin Tour of Flood Areas

To obtain first-hand information on damage caused by the hurricane and flood a year ago, and to outline a program of flood control projects, John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, will leave tomorrow on a three-day tour of the western part of the State. Commissioner Beal will be accompanied by Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the Division of Waterways in the Public Works Department.

Commissioner Beal will confer with Boards of Selectmen and officials of manufacturing concerns on flood control requirements in various communities. He will inspect rivers in the flood area and visit plants along waterways.

Dudley, Southbridge, Chicopee, Russell, Great Barrington and Lee are on his itinerary tomorrow.

At Dudley, the Commissioner will view the Quinnebaug River and confer with Lowell Emerson of the Dudley Paper Company.

In Southbridge, he will inspect the Sandersvale Bridge over the Quinnebaug River, view McInstry Brook and talk with C. McGregor Wells, Jr., of the American Optical Company and H. L. Desmarais, Chairman of the Southbridge Selectmen.

The Commissioner will view the site of the new U. S. Army airport at Chicopee, visit Westfield and view the Westfield River and golf links west of the town. He will also confer with Fred L. Parker, President of the U. S. Whip Company.

At Russell, the party will look at the bar below the Electric Light Company plant and confer with A. H. Moltenbray, Chairman of the Selectment and officials of the Strathmore Paper Company.

The Housatonic River will come in for inspection at Great Barrington, with interviews with R. H. Dempsey, Vice-President of the Rising Paper Company, and Representative Paul W. Foster of Great Barrington.

At Lee, an examination will be made of the dam of the Eaton-Dikeman Company, and the Commissioner will talk with Frank M. Carrington, Chairman of the Selectmen, and Frank H. Purches, Chairman of the County Commissioners.

The itinerary is equally heavy for Friday and Saturday.

Boston Cuts Week Of Tunnel Guards

Effective Wednesday, Nov. 1, the working week of the toll collectors and guards at the Sumner tunnel will be reduced from seven to six days, Mayor Tobin announced today in a prepared statement.

"In order to effect this change, it will be necessary to employ three tollmen-guards in addition to the 34 now employed. Despite, however, the increase in the daily wages of these employees and the adding of three toll-men guards to the present personnel, the change will be effected at no additional cost to the City," the Mayor said.

He explained that since the opening of the tunnel June 30, 1934, the tollmen-guards have received $38.50 (or $5.50 a day at their own request. Now, for the six-day week, these workers will receive $36.50 (slightly over $6 a day, this change being made also on vote of the employees.

Mayor Tobin said he looked for a marked increase in efficiency of the tollmen-guards as a result of the change.

Patrol Stopped Boston Ship

Bringing still more survivors of the Athenia, two United States Lines vessels, the American Merchant and the American Farmer, docked at Boston this morning, after a stormy crossing of the Atlantic, and after the American Farmer had been stopped at sea by an American naval vessel and ordered to change its course.

The American Merchant brought 23 passengers for Boston and 83 for New York from Liverpool and Belfast, including three Athenia survivors—one of them Prof. Hubert Spiegelberg of Swarthmore College.

The American Farmer brought 14 passengers for Boston and 67 for New York, with another Athenia survivor, Mrs. Stewart MacPherson, wife of a Winnipeg, Manitoba, radio sports commentator, and their infant son, Murray.

Inter-town Phone Rates Protested

Charges of discrimination were made against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at a hearing today before the Public Utilities Commission. The hearing was held in connection with a petition filed by Henry W. Kruschwitz, Amesbury laundryman, and 25 other business men of Amesbury, charging discrimination in so-called "foreign exchange service," or calls between towns.

Speaking in favor of the petition, Representative Colin J. Cameron (R) of Amesbury protested business men of the town were charged double rates under the existing system. Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill suggested that equalization of the rates would mean more revenue for the company.

Mr. Kruschwitz reported he paid $26.68 a month for reverse charge calls from customers in Newburyport, while a Newburyport laundryman obtained a similar service for $14.35 a month.

George R. Grant, counsel for the Telephone Company, introduced testimony that the Newburyport contract was signed in 1932 before new rates went into effect and that Mr. Kruschwitz's contract was entered into last May.

John H. O'Neil, counsel for the petitioners, argued the rates were preferential and discriminatory and asked the commission to order their equalization.

Mr. Grant held that the rates had not been proved illegal. The Commission took the case under advisement.

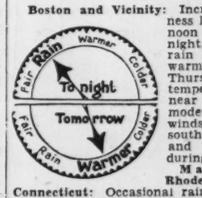
Boston Globe Employees Shun Guild Sponsorship

Employees of the editorial, maintenance and business departments of the Boston Globe were recorded today as opposed to designation of the Newspaper Guild of Boston (Congress for Industrial Organizations) as their representative for purposes of collective bargaining.

In a National Labor Board election yesterday Globe employees cast 194 votes against, and 175 for, Guild representation. The total eligible to vote was 381.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness late this afternoon or early tonight, followed by rain and somewhat warmer tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; moderate westerly winds, shifting to southeast tonight and to southwest during Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain and warmer tonight and Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight and in south portion on Thursday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight and on coast on Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds tonight shifting to fresh to strong southwest on Thursday over northern portion and moderate southeast winds tonight shifting to strong southwest on Thursday over south portion; overcast with rain on Thursday and over central and southern portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	32	Minneapolis	45	43
Chicago	56	54	New Orleans	75	70
Denver	47	43	New York	42	40
Helena	14	12	Norfolk	60	55
Kansas City	71	71	Philadelphia	45	45
Los Angeles	59	59	St. Louis	69	66
Miami	80	75	San Francisco	51	50
			Washington	50	48

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 25.
B—Minimum, Oct. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:20 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Thursday, 9:38 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:19 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmer. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin,' " new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Lawrence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robbins. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres, Lana Turner and Anita Louise. 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "First Offenders," with Walter Abel. 2:10, 5:15, 8:24.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean, Don Cummings, Nan Grey, and Virginia Weidler. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Way Down South," with Rochelle Hudson. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Nigel Brue and Basil Rathbone. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy and Jean Parker. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
"On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Rosalie," with Eleanor Powell and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Militza Korjus. Also "Made for Each Other," with James Stewart and Carole Lombard.

RKO-Boston—
"Coast Guard," with Randolph and Frances Lee. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:05. Also "They Asked for It." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55. Tomorrow: Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne in "When Tomorrow Comes." Stage: Collins & Peterson, Ada Brown, Theodora & Denesha.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Wizard of Oz." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Trans-Lux—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

University—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor and Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." Also "Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare, Roscoe Karns and Edgar Kennedy.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Stop, Look, and Love," with Jean Rogers. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis, and John Garfield. Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell.

Exeter—
"The Wizard of Oz." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "The Ware Case," starring Clive Brook and Jane Baxter. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott, Nancy Kelly and Cesar Romero. Also "In Name Only," with Kay Francis, Carole Lombard, and Cary Grant.

South Station Theater—
'Fools Who Made History," "Conquering the Colorado," Robert Benchley in "How to Eat," "The Evergreen Empire," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Normandie—
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. Also "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Wendy Barrie.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Miscka Auer and Baby Sandy in "Unexpected Father." Also "These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner. Tomorrow: "The Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland, Ralph Morgan, Ray Bolger and Bert Lahr. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

State and Orpheum—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Richard Carlson. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:15, 6:55, 10:30. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz, Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. Orpheum. 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:10, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls."

Other Events

Harvard University, New Lecture Hall—
Second in the series of six lectures by Igor Stravinsky. "Du Phéomène Musicale." 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fne Arts—
Guidance tour on Flowers in Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Checkup on N. H. Streams Kept By Several New Gage Stations

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 25—In connection with the operations of flood control in New Hampshire, the United States Geological Survey is installing flood gage stations along New Hampshire streams. A number of these stations have already been built and placed in operation while four new ones are now being built, including the Piscataqua River, near Grasmere, on the Contoocook near West Henniker, on the Warner at Davisville, and the fourth will be located on the Suncook River. At these stations a record is automatically kept of the rise and fall and the rate of flow of the streams which flow into the two chief drainage streams of the State—the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers. These records show the origin of flood waters, the speed with which the water passes a given point and where flood control is needed.

While installation of these gage stations is carried out by the Geological Survey, expense is paid by the United States Army Engineers.

Timber and forestry interests in New Hampshire through the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests are mapping plans for a legislative program aimed at encouraging the ownership and development of forest land in the State. Two chief obstacles are the State tax system covering growing timber and, the question of developing timberland not only to replace the damage caused by the 1938 hurricane but to offset the lack of action in this direction for a number of years prior to the hurricane.

* * *

Final figures show Rockingham Park race track receipts for the year just ended ran considerably ahead of last year. This contrasts with a decrease in pari-mutuel gambling for Massachusetts.

Pari-mutuel gambling at Rockingham for the summer meet was $5,013,762 and for the autumn season $6,805,613, a total of $11,819,375 as compared with $10,872,109 a year ago.

Imperialism Warning Given

"The very burden of defending American security in a totalitarian world may force this country into the path of imperialism," declared Raymond Leslie Buell, Round Table editor of the magazine Fortune, and former President of the Foreign Policy Association, in the fourth of a series of six lectures given last night at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts College.

A long war, and particularly one won by Germany and Japan, would greatly impair the American system of free enterprise, Mr. Buell said. "In a totalitarian Europe," he said, "trade would be carried on by Government monopolies upon a basis of barter and dumping. American foreign treaties would inevitably be handicapped by such a system. They would have to trade upon totalitarian terms which would be inherently monopolistic."

"In order to meet the foreign trade threat of totalitarian powers," asserted the speaker, "this Country would be tempted to establish a totalitarian economic system at home. Self-containment is no answer. It means a reduced standard of living, and far-reaching Government regimentation to straighten out the drastic readjustments in our economic life, imposed by self-containment. The only countries which have tried to become self-contained, such as Germany and Italy have ended up with becoming imperialistic.

"The recuperative powers of Europe are remarkable. If this continent ever becomes unified on a totalitarian basis it would inevitably try to expand in the direction of the western hemisphere. Should Germany and Japan win their present objectives, the United States could not entrust the security of the western hemisphere or even its own territory to the self-restraint or weakness of the totalitarian powers."

Governor Calls Safety Conference

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called a meeting of public safety officials to discuss plans for public co-operation in reducing the number of motor vehicle fatalities, for next Thursday at eleven o'clock.

"Official Massachusetts figures of motor vehicle fatalities since the first of October," the Governor wrote to Registrar Frank A. Goodwin, "as today submitted to me, would indicate that the increased hazard of autumn driving has checked the important decrease in fatal accidents obtained during the previous two months, and may indicate that we are headed for trouble in the closing two months of the year."

The letter, with an invitation to attend the meeting, was sent to officials of the Department of Public Safety, the Registrar, the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association and the Safety Council.

Athenia Survivor to Talk

Prof. J. R. Jack of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be guest speaker at a special luncheon meeting for members and guests of the Boston City Club on Thursday. Professor Jack is a survivor of the torpedoed Athenia. He will relate his experience. Luncheon will be at 12:30 o'clock in the clubhouse in Somerset Street.

miss richards
beauty salon

Permanent waving and all branches of beauty work done. Ask for:
Miss Diana
Miss Hanlon
Telephone KENmore 4912
THE FRITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Boylston at Hemenway Boston

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Celebrating our October Diamond Sale

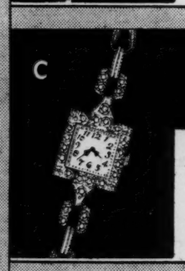
a Jubilee of Diamonds

YOU SAVE 1/4 TO 1/2

Exciting story of DIAMONDS rushed across the Atlantic in the nick of time! OF SAVINGS that we planned months ago—increasing as we write this with rising prices of diamonds and platinum! Diamond watches, bracelets, brooches and other jewelry at amazingly low prices.

USE OUR BUDGET PLAN—Small initial payment
Buy now for Christmas or for investment.

A. DIAMOND WATCHES —17 Jewels, 14 karat white gold case with 12 diamonds.
B. 9 LARGE DIAMONDS IN PLATINUM — Wedding ring with total weight of stones nearly ¼ karat.
$39.75 After Sale $59.50 to $75.00
Initial Budget Payment $4.00



C. ALL-DIAMOND WATCHES — Platinum case; 17 Jewel movement, 20-26 matched diamonds.
D. KARAT DIAMOND SOLITAIRE — One-of-a-kind designs, 14 karat yellow gold or platinum.
$89.50 After Sale $115 to $135
Initial Budget Payment $8.95

E. DIAMOND BRACELET WATCH — 17 Jewels, platinum case with 26 diamonds, bracelet with 42.
F. DIAMOND SOLITAIRE —Brilliant diamonds in simple 14 karat yellow gold settings Also slightly smaller stones in platinum
$265 After Sale $375 to $450
Initial Budget Payment $26.50

DIAMOND JEWELRY SALON—STREET FLOOR

Women Voters' Booth Greets Governor

By a Staff Photographer

Chief Executive and Mrs. Saltonstall Visit Common

Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall were the day's first visitors at the booth just opened on Boston Common by the League of Women Voters. Information about the two referenda appearing on the Nov. 7 election, together with factual, nonpartisan material about School Committee and City Council candidates is available.

Pictured are, left to right, Miss Margaret McSweeney of the League, Governor Saltonstall, Mrs. Saltonstall, and Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the State organization of League of Women Voters.

"An electorate that is properly informed about men and issues usually makes wise decisions," Governor Saltonstall told Mrs. Brown, "and efforts such as these are valuable in bringing information to voters."

Around the Corner—

"If Winter Comes"—Anti-freeze ads are not alone today in reminding Greater Bostonians that snowy days are not so very far away now. The United States Army Engineers' Boston office yesterday advised that anyone who objects to the dumping of "clean snow" by the Boston and Maine Railroad into the Charles and Mystic Rivers, must file their objections with the Engineers before Oct. 28.

The Railroad has just filed its annual application for a permit to dump snow into the rivers from various yards and bridges.

* * *

Cereal for Dinner—The 101st guest at the Spencer, Mass., Civic Club Dinner last night, preferred cereal to the roast beef consumed by the other 100. She was Bonnie Owl Pretzel, a many prize winning cow, just back from the New York World's Fair. She came over from her stall at the Sibley Farms to be the guest of the Club. Bran and oats were served for her special delectation.

* * *

Turquoise and Silver—With a red band across his deep black hair and a chain of turquoise and silver—which he made himself—around his neck, George Shebala, a Zuni Indian from New Mexico, with his wife Rosalie, a Hopi from Oradi, Arizona, his friend Hastings Homewatewa and the latter's daughter Elva—both from Second Mesa, Arizona—were among the visitors touring the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday.

The four Indians are spending the Fall in Boston, under an arrangement made by Miss Edith Sterling, long a worker with the Hopis. Each public school in Boston is to be visited by them—seeing their demonstrations of Indian dances and crafts.

Mr. Shebala excells in inlays of turquoise and other colored stones in backgrounds of deep black petrified wood, set in silver.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Herald-Tribune Forum..	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15 "Billy and Betty",	"Gene and Glen": songs	"Against the Storm"...	Ireene Wicker, songs...	Sport reports .....
5:30 Drama: music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie".	Frank Ryan, comment.	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Music; news	"Football Roundup"...	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sports comment ..	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45 Music; war news.	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Dance Orchestra .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Political talk	News Service .....
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch..
7:45 comedy; music ...	Bob Evans, sports.....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	"Harper's Varieties"...
8:00 Al Pearce and His	Fats Waller's Orchestra	"There's Always Juliet":	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	Housing talk .....
8:15 Gang	Fats Waller's Orchestra	dramatization	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	Claire Page, soprano....
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or..	Perry Borelli's Orch....
8:45 Orch.; war news.	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or..	Vocalists .....
9:00 Theater: John	Concert Internationale..	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Boles, June	Concert Internationale..	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 Walker in "Green	"Harvey and Dell"	len Art Players; Billy	"The Cosmopolitans";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Grow the Lilacs"	George Harris' Orch...	Rose, orchestra	vocalists; orchestra ..	cal Album" .....
10:00 Columbia Concert	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15 Orchestra	Over"	Musical Knowledge ..	News service	Leighton Gray's Orch....
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	Perry Borelli's Orch....
10:45 Talk; weather	Over"	Musical Knowledge ...	Harold Stokes' Orch..	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"....	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30 Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"....	Maj. Gen. Mauborgne..	Dick Jurgen's Orch. ..	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45 Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch. ..	News Service .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o 'the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	.....
8:00 Today in Europe...	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Salute" ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	music; comedy	Local news; weather....	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute" ....
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"..	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"..	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45 "Musical Clock"..	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"..	Silver Spurs' .....
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; talk	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15 American School of	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30 the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch...	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist....	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15 Myrt and Marge ..	Mildred W. Carlson....	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Concert Miniatures.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	Rosa Lee, soprano.....	"Just Plain Bill": sk...	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	"We Women"	"Woman in White": sk..	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 War news; talk....	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	"Presenting Ramona" ..
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"..	"Right to Happiness"..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Tex and Slim .....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger..	"Road of Life": sketch.	Network speaker	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Noonday Review..	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries" ...	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Sports; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"..
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra ..	News Service	Women's Club News....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph": sk...	"Tone Tapestries"	"Musical Memaries" ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Musical Memaries" ..	Leslie Parker, tenor....
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	hold talk	The Hitmakers: music..	Leslie Parker, tenor....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ..	Herald Tribune Forum:	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Rhythmic Romance" ..
2:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Hamilton Fish Arm-	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Tune Tabloids" .....
2:30 "Your Family": sk.	strong; Count Jerzy	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sport comment	Soprano recital .....
2:45 "My Son and I"...	Potocki, Polish Amb..	Hymns of All Churches.	Dick Harding, organist.	News Service .....
3:00 "Joyce Jordan" ...	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Treasures in Melody"..	Sport reports .....
3:15 "Society Girl"	Herald Tribune Forum:	"Ma Perkins": drama..	"Treasures in Melody"..	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30 News Service	Maj. George Fielding	Pepper Young's Family.	"Treasures in Melody"..	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45 Book Fair	Eliot; Paul V. McNutt;	"The Guiding Light"...	"Treasures in Melody"..	Organ music .....
4:00 Book Fair	Gen. Walter G. Kri-	"Backstage Wife": sk...	"Hits and Encores"....	Sport reports .....
4:15 Eddie Lee	vitsky; Madame Chiang	"Stella Dallas"	"Child of Today"	Sport reports .....
4:30 "Shoppers' Quiz" ..	Kai-shek (from China);	"Vic and Sade"	Clark Crandall, songs ..	Talk; "Consolairs" ....
4:45 "Shoppers' Quiz" .	others	"Midstream": sketch ...	"Gypsy Caravan"	Continental Strings
5:00 Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:15 "Billy and Betty"..	"Gene and Glen"; songs	"Against the Storm"...	Ireene Wicker, songs...	Sport reports .....
5:30 Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15 'Sentimental Mood'	News; sports	"Football Roundup"...	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45 Music; war news.	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	John C. Carr, talk ....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 M. Loring, songs..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery"....	Elliot Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Vagabonds: quartet	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Leighton Gray's Orch..
7:45 views	Piano duo	Vocalists; orchestra	dramatization	Penny and Her Gang ...
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	Herald Tribune Forum:	"One Man's Family";	Albert West, talk	Housing talk .....
8:15 questions; answers	King Leopold, Belgium	dramatic sketch	"20th Century Music"..	Al Borris' Orchestra ...
8:30 "Strange As It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love": dra-	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45 Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra ..	matic sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Prairie Pals" .....
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Herald Tribune Forum:	"Good News of 1940":	Raymond Gram Swing..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	Lieut. Oliver Naquin;	Paulette Goddard and	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Sen. H. Cabot Lodge,	Walter Huston in "The	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	Mass.; Sen. James E.	Curtain"; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album" .....
10:00 Columbia Workshop	Brynes, S. C.; Col.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	News Service .....
10:15 Festival	Louis I. Johnson, Asst.	Kirsten Flagstad; Brian	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30 Sports; news	Secy. of War; Charles	Aherne; Sterling Hol-	Concert Revue: Henry	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:45 Music; weather	Edison; President Roose-	loway; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 President Roosevelt	velt; others	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or..	News; sports; weather..	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Borris' Orchestra ...
11:30 Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Ramona's Orchestra ...	Don Meredith's Orch....
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Lyle Murphy's Orch....	News Service .....

Latin America Proposed For Youth Travel

Development of youth hosteling in Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, and Ecuador will be urged by Mrs. R. Wade Speir Jr., of New York City, Vice-President of American Youth Hostels, at its annual round table conference to be held Oct. 27-29 at Northfield, Mass. Miss Mary E. Wooley, former President of Mt. Holyoke College and now president of the A. Y. H., will preside.

Mrs. Speir recently spent several weeks in Mexico with the Pan-American Commission as guest of the Department of Education and Fine Arts at Mexico City, the focal point for the pioneer trip of a group of American youth hostelers who cycled 800 miles in Mexico this past summer, under A. Y. H. sponsorship.

Reports on the progress of hosteling in the A. Y. H.'s seven regions throughout the past year, the fifth in the history of American hosteling, will be made by the fieldworkers, who will come from regional headquarters in Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago Ill.; Asheville, N. C.; and Reading, Pa.

New England houseparents report that the 73 hostels in their region registered 21,546 overnights, a gain of nearly 1,000 as compared with last year's figures.

One delegate from each of the 209 hostels used by the 11,000 A. Y. H. passholders in the United States, has been invited to attend the conference. An adult panel will be presided over by Mrs. Ernestine Perry of Springfield, Mass. Miss Margo Brown, senior honors student at Mt. Holyoke College, and daughter of V. K. Brown, head of the Chicago Park District, will lead the discussions of the youth conference panel. Monroe Smith, Executive Director of the American Youth Hostels, will show his official 1939-'40 colored movies of youth hosteling the world over.

Governor's Aides Join State Guards

Two members of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's official family, Daniel J. Lynch, Legislative Secretary, and Russell Gerould, Press Secretary, have joined the Massachusetts National Guard in its drive to gain 2,400 new recruits.

Both Mr. Lynch and Mr. Gerould, however, have had previous military training. In 1921 Mr. Lynch was in the first Citizens Training Camp and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve. He also served as Press Relations Officer with the C. M. T. C. emerging as Captain and has now applied for renewal as Captain in the Military Intelligence Section of the 94th (Reserve) Division.

Mr. Gerould, who was a junior at Harvard University when the United States entered the World War, took an R. O. T. C. course at college and entered Plattsburg in August, 1918. He held the rank of Second Lieutenant.

During the first three days of the drive 525 men enlisted or more than 20 per cent of the required number, Adj.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson announced yesterday.

Early 19th Century Depicted in Murals

Murals, allegorical portrayals of life in Boston during the early 19th century—commerce, trade, family and fishing scenes—are part of new decorations at Child's Restaurant, 240 Boylston Street, the company announces.

"Viewing these murals," said the announcement, "gives you a vivid sense of Boston in the old days which you may relate to the particular historical events with which you happen to be most familiar." The murals were executed by Andrew Karoly and Louis Szanto, known for their murals at the New York World's Fair.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—News summary. GSP, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Fragments from an Operetta," HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Tenor, with Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; "Strauss, King of the Waltzes." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 983 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m. GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Netherlands Salute. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Station WRUL
For Thursday, Oct. 26

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges": Radcliffe, M. I. T., Princeton, Mt. Holyoke.
7:30 p. m.—"Favorite Light Operas"
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Talks in Spanish by educators; news in Spanish; Latin American music.
10:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": transcribed.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, Oct. 26

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc

Christian Science Program
For Thursday, Oct. 26

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a good thing that furniture is a bit on the costly side . . . otherwise we'd be changing the furniture at our house every other week. Because we're always seeing new things we like and want. And a trip through Paine Furniture Company's model rooms makes us wonder where our taste was when we picked out that chair in the hall!

For the girl who finds herself living either in an apartment, or a house with small rooms, we think the "Junior" furniture for eensy-weensy dining-rooms is a fine idea. So often one ends up with something on the cozy little breakfast-nook idea, because it fits . . . which ruins any idea one may have had of preserving a bit of formality. But this new idea (new to us, anyhow, but we can't be everywhere at once, we find) takes care of that "belonging" look. Everything is done on a small scale. You may have a dining-room set just like your mother's massive set, but it's smaller. You can stretch out the table for relatives' day . . . but when closed it won't be more than 54 inches long. Very cute like. And the buffet and server you have to match are the same. Only, of course, they don't stretch out. But they're small enough to fit in between windows, or on one side of the wall . . . which is something you certainly can't do with every dining-room set! So we suggest you keep this bit of chatter in mind, and bring it out the next time somebody dashes up and tells you that the day has been named, and they're going to live in a duck of a little apartment up on Beacon Hill. Because the idea is worth cogitating.

* * *

Those Flannelette Nighties Attractive

Perhaps you like to be wearing something warm to sleep in during the winter months. Something like those cotton flannelette nighties that Jordan Marsh sells for $1.15, for instance. With long sleeves, and rather high round neck you'll certainly be warm; both in bed and if you get up to see that little Oscar is well tucked in. Style hasn't been neglected, either . . . for there are two or three styles to choose from. One even has a lot of shirring adorning the front! And they come in pastel pink or blue.

* * *

P. S. Have you seen those blue (yes, we said blue) silk stockings at Jays? Crepe nighties with lovely Hamburg lace trimming at R. H. Stearns'. A leopard and black antelope hat at Wethern's in Brookline would add much to any black outfit. Even if it didn't have any leopard on it.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Court Reforms Predicted By Boston Bar President

Sweeping changes in Massachusetts' court structure remained today a leading item on the list of "future business" as the Boston Bar Association ended a year marked by adoption of long-sought reforms in the State's judicial system.

In his final report, the outgoing president, Damon E. Hall, commended the Special Committee which recommended revision of the courts for its study and report. "Their suggestions as to a unified court system in this Commonwealth will, we believe, be adopted ultimately," he said, "but a long process of education is necessary because the proposals of the committee seem to the hasty observer to be quite revolutionary."

Stirring considerable comment among Bar and public, the Committee recommended consolidation of Land, Probate and Superior Courts in a Court of General Sessions, increase from seven to nine of the number of justices on the Supreme Judicial Court, transfer of rule-making power to the courts (now restricted by legislation) and integration of practicing attorneys into one state-wide corporation.

District courts, long criticized as loosely organized, would be replaced by county courts, under the Committee's plans.

Outstanding in the public's memory, however, is the Bar Association's investigation of conditions in office of John P. Connolly, Clerk of the Superior Civil Court. Mr. Connolly resigned pending proceedings for his removal in the high court, and James F. McDermott appointed to succeed him. The Bar's complaint charged the Clerk with extorting funds from his employees.

Similar action has been taken by the Association against John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolk County and has been set for trial Nov. 13. The former City Councillor from Ward Eight in Roxbury faces the same charges made against Mr. Connolly.

Less known, but of equal importance to Bar and public was the success of the Association, working with the Law Society of Massachusetts and other bar units, in achieving transfer of control of the office of Reporter of Decisions from the Governor to the Supreme Judicial Court. With appointment of Ethelbert V. Grabill, former Reporter, and an appropriation for extra assistants, reports of Massachusetts cases are expected to be up-to-date in two years. At the present time they are nearly 10 volumes behind.

Governor's Navy Day Message

Governor Saltonstall called for an Army and Navy strong enough for the United States to be "invincible against aggression for intimidation" today in order that this Country may determine the course of its own affairs and remain at peace.

In a message on the observance of Navy Day, the Governor said:

"I am glad to join in the observance of Navy Day on Friday, Oct. 27, and to urge the citizens of Massachusetts this year to pay special heed to the significance of the anniversary. The mission of this Country in the present world crisis is to preserve Government through reason and justice, rather than by force and tyranny. To that end the first goal of this nation must be to increase its own strength. We must be invincible against aggression for intimidation, so that we can be the rightful masters of our Nation's destiny. An adequate Navy is our strongest guarantee of security and peace.

"Our determination to make the surrounding oceans our protecting fortress may well be strengthened by reflecting upon the contributions already made by our Navy in preserving our Nation. There is no more fitting time for recalling the heroic performances of our officers, men and ships. This occasion falls close to the anniversary of the legislative berth of the American Navy in 1775 under President John Adams. Primarily, it honors the late President Theodore Roosevelt on his eighty-first birthday for fathering the modern American Navy."

Imported French doeskin slip-on gloves have no rivals . . . in beauty . . . in endurance . . . in easy washability. . . . In black and beige . . . 4-button length . . . to complement the season's most fashionable fabrics.

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

Hollywood and England Contribute to List of Incoming Boston Films

Geraldine Fitzgerald

Star of the screen version of George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," now at the Fine Arts Theater, arrives in New York after a vacation in Ireland.

Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, June Preisser and Rand Brooks

In a scene from "Babes in Arms" due to arrive Thursday at the State and Orpheum

Charles Laughton

In "Jamaica Inn," film scheduled for Thursday at the Metropolitan

Chekhov Theater in Début

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 25

After months of careful preparation, including a reported three weeks of dress rehearsals, the Chekhov Theater Company made its début before a New York audience at the Lyceum Theater, last evening, in "The Possessed," drawn from Dostoievsky by George Shdanoff. It is a curious, thoughtful, and sometimes moving drama about a man trying to find himself, of a man who is forced to decide between being the figurehead of a materialistic revolution and struggling for spiritual vision, of a man who eventually finds that the force for good in himself is stronger than the evil genius of power-seeking and bloodshed.

Judged by the ordinary canons of the theater, "The Posessed" is an essentially static drama. Probably for this reason, Director Michael Chekhov, nephew of the Russian playwright, has chosen to announce his 15 scenes on the progrom with brief quotations from key lines of the dialogue. "The Possessed" is subdivided not by physical time or place, but by ideas. The scenery itself, a brilliant part of the production, has been constructed and lighted by M. Dobujinsky, one feels, with almost the single purpose of intensifying the thought behind each scene.

* * *

Because it is a drama of little dynamic character, because it is static, and because the ideas are of paramount importance, "The Possessed" becomes increasingly absorbing as it draws away from its fumbling narrative and walks in the brighter rays of Dostoievsky's theorizing. The early scenes in which Stavrogin, the hero, returns home, meets his wife and his former sweetheart, is struck by Shatov (later killed for betraying the revolution), and indulges in violent arguments with Verkhovenski, the villain, are confusing and tedious. In fact, the playgoer with sufficient interest to await the play's message must steel himself for some pretty dreary going.

The lively revolutionary meeting scene, which opens the second act, brings the play to life and introduces the far too rare touches of humor. Here are the conspirators plotting revolution yet completely confused as to whether the machinery of their organization and their ideology are the world's panacea. Some believe in blind obedience to Verkhovenski's doctrine that the ordinary men of the world must be ruled by the extraordinary. One old man has a Utopia of his own all worked out which he tells the others will require only 10 meetings to explain. Shatov appears to deliver a bitter tirade against Verkhovenski and to chide the others for following a false leader. Later, Shatov's murder is among the events which lead the hero to seek guidance from a religious man, to split with Verkhovenski, and to work out his destiny alone.

* * *

Since "The Possessed" is in no sense a conventional play, it is not surprising to find that the characters portrayed are not conventional either. They are hardly characters at all, in fact, but merely theatrical creations through which the playwright pours Dostoievsky's arguments. The production fails in one sense because its characters rarely are able to make contact with the audience.

The final scenes are the most provocative. In these, one is told that the destroyer—the man who would change the world by brute force and, having changed it, brutally regiment the masses—is really possessed by fear, and that to heal the world, fear must be rooted out. These things are said sometimes gropingly, yet their implication and logic are clear enough.

For a new troupe of actors, Mr. Chekhov's band of players acquit themselves with confidence and with a good deal of credit. John Flynn builds an understandable portrait of Stavrogin's difficult, tortured character. Woodrow Chambliss is inclined to overstate too often when he should be trying only to throw his character into contrast with that of the hero. Blair Cutting is particularly effective as Shatov, and Beatrice Straight, Mary Lou Taylor, Hurd Hatfield, and Sam Schatz were others whose work attracted attention. The purpose of this organization, however, is the Russian ideal of group playing, therefore distinctions should be unnecessary. "The Possessed" can scarcely be expected to be a commercial success, but we look forward to seeing Mr. Chekhov's charges in a more lively piece.

'The Possessed'

"The Possessed," a play in 15 scenes by George Shdanoff, based on ideas from Dostoievsky's writings, especially "The Possessed." Translated by Elizabeth Reynolds Hapgood, directed by Michael Chekhov, settings and costumes by M. Dobujinsky. Presented by Chekhov Theater Productions, Inc., beginning Oct. 24, at the Lyceum Theater. With the following cast:

Nicholas Stavrogin ..... John Flynn
Peter Verkhovenski ..... Woodrow Chambliss
The Governor ..... Burke Clarke
Lisa ..... Beatrice Straight
Lieutenant Drosdov ... Peter Tunnard
Shatov ..... Blair Cutting
Mrs. Stavrogin ..... Ellen Van Volkenburg
Martha ..... Mary Lou Taylor
A Servant ..... Thomas J. Hughes
Kirilov ..... Hurd Hatfield
Fedka ..... Sam Schatz
People at the Meeting:
Presiding Officer .. Ronald Bennett
A Theorist ..... Sam Schatz
A Teacher ..... Thomas J. Hughes
Other members of Verkhovenski's organization: Erika Chambliss, Louise Dowdney, Jeanne Elgart, Mary Haynsworth, Deirdre Hurst, Donald Boeche, J. P. Corr, Eugene Langston, Ford Rainey, Allen Reeves, James Taylor.
Governor's Secretary .. Bert Griscom
Officer ..... Alonzo Hinkley
The Stranger ..... Reginald Pole

Film Houses Change Billings

A New Deal is in prospect all the way round for the movie houses of the town this week. The Keith Memorial has already made its bow with "Intermezzo: A Love Story" and "The Underpup." Gloria Jeans is introduced to the screen in the latter film, and Ingrid Bergman, the Swedish actress, to American audiences, in the former.

Next in the list of arrivals is "Mill on the Floss," English movie version of George Eliot's novel, due today at the Fine Arts. The performances here will mark the American premiere of the picture. The film was made in England, with a cast that includes Geraldine Fitzgerald as Maggie Tulliver, Frank Lawton, and Griffith Jones.

On the same bill will be Schubert's "Ave Maria," sung by Elisabeth Schumann, March of Time, Walt Disney's "Donald's Lucky Day," and newsreels.

* * *

'Jamaica Inn'

At the Metropolitan beginning Thursday the double bill will include Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn," and Irene Dare in "Everything's on Ice."

"Jamaica Inn" was directed by Alfred Hitchcock and is based on the novel by Daphne du Maurier. The film is concerned with piracy along the wild Cornish coast during the early days of the nineteenth century, and the luring of ships to destruction on the rocks for the sake of pillaging their cargoes. Mr. Laughton is the country squire and aristocrat who became secretly allied with the wreckers. In the cast are Maureen O'Hara, who is a newcomer to the screen; Leslie Banks, Emlyn Williams, and Robert Newton.

In "Everything's on Ice" there is a skating ballet, as might be suggested by the title, and something of a story about a bachelor who attempts to direct the romantic affairs of a marriageable niece. Among the players are Edgar Kennedy, Eric Linden, and Roscoe Karns.

* * *

Rooney and Garland

Starting Thursday, Mickey Rooney will be back again on the screen at the State and Orpheum with Judy Garland to keep him company in "Babes in Arms." The film derives from the musical show of the same name, and gives ample opportunity for Master Mickey to display his varied abilities. Busby Berkeley directed the picture, and among the players are Charles Winninger, Guy Kibbee, June Preisser, Grace Hayes, Betty Jaynes, Douglas McPhail, Rand Brooks, Leni Lynn, and John Sheffield.

The second feature will be "Those High Gray Walls," a prison melodrama with Walter Connolly, Onslow Stevens, Paul Fix, and Bernard Nedell in the cast.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

"Hollywood Cavalcade" is moving tomorrow from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway, taking with it the other half of the double bill from the Metropolitan, namely "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase" with Bonita Granville and John Litel in the leading roles.

Alice Faye and Don Ameche head the cast in "Hollywood Cavalcade," which covers the development of the movies from the days of the silent films. Eddie Collins, Buster Keaton, J. Edward Bromberg, Al Jolson, and the Keystone Comedy Cops are among the many to be seen during the course of the story.

* * *

With Vaudeville

The vaudeville bill opening Thursday at the Keith Boston will include Collins and Peterson with chatter, gags, and musical horseplay; Ada Brown with songs; Theodore and Denesha with dances; Dick, Don, and Dinah in "Serving Smiles," and Clemence Bolling Company with girls and trained dogs.

On the screen will be Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "When Tomorrow Comes." The rest of the cast includes Barbara O'Neil, Onslow Stevens, Nydia Westman, Fritz Feld, Nella Walker, and Greta Meyer.

* * *

At South Station

In the new bill coming Friday to the South Station will be "The March of Freedom"; Pete Smith's "Take a Cue" dealing with championship billiards; a Florida travel film; two color cartoons; Artie Shaw's Swing Band; "The Book of Books," described as an account of how the Bible has been published for 500 years; and newsreels.

* * *

At Trans-Lux

All box office records at the Trans Lux are said to have been broken by "All Quiet on the Western Front," and the film is being held for a second week. Some new scenes have been added to the picture, which was directed in its original form by Lewis Milestone and included in its cast such players as Lew Ayres, Louis Wolheim, John Wray, George (Slim) Summerville, and Raymond Griffith.

* * *

At Exeter

Films at the Exeter starting Thursday will include "In Name Only" with Carole Lombard, Kay Francis, and Cary Grant in the cast; and "Frontier Marshal" with Randolph Scott, Nancy Kelly, and Binnie Barnes among the players.

Ballet Russe Opening

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will open its fall engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, tomorrow evening, and continue through Nov. 16. There will be no performances on Monday evening, Oct. 30, or Monday evening, Nov. 6.

Six new productions will appear in the repertoire of 21 classic and modern ballets.

On the opening night program will occur the world première of "Devil's Holiday," by Frederick Ashton, British choregrapher, to music from Paganini, arranged by Vincenzo Tommasini, author of the scenario, with settings and costumes by Eugene Berman.

At the second performance, Friday, the American première of "Capriccio Espagnol" will be given. In this suite of Spanish dances to Rimsky-Korsakoff's score, the Spanish dancer, Argentinita, collaborated with Leonide Massine, and danced a principal role at its Monte Carlo début. In New York the leading parts will be danced by Massine, Mia Slavenska and Alexandra Danilova. Costumes and scenery are by Mariano Andreu.

On Saturday evening, Massine's fifth symphonic ballet, to Shostakovitch's First Symphony, will have its first American performance. The title is "Rouge et Noir," the subject is said to include connotations of current international politics and the set and costumes are by Henri Matisse.

Other new ballets to be given during the season are "Ghost Town," "Bacchanale," and "Igrouchka." "Boutique Fantasque" and "Schéhérazade" will be revived.

As in previous season, Efrem Kurtz will conduct the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra.

* * *

Balinese Ballet Début

Devi Dja and her company of 30 dancers and musicians from Bali and Java will make their American début at the Guild Theater, New York, Friday evening and continue their engagement through Oct. 29 (matinée also, 30, and 31. On Nov. 1 they will dance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Dances from Bali, Java, Sumatra, Amboina, and Papua make up the program. Miss Dja directs all the dances and takes some of the principal roles. Daing Kalang, the chief drummer, leads the orchestra of native instruments.

* * *

Dance Cabaret

A Dance Cabaret, organized by the Theater Arts Committee, will be presented at the Young Men's Hebrew Association on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 4 p. m., as the first recital in the Dance Theater Subscription Series. Agnes de Mille, Paul Draper, Lotte Goslar, Huapala, Doris Humphrey, José Limon, Nelson and Hart, Charles Weidman, and Benjamin Zemach will take part.

Other recitals in this series are: Carmelita Maracci, Jan. 14; Agnes de Mille, Jan. 21; Pauline Koner, Feb. 4; Esther Junger, March 10; Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and group, March 31; Louis Horst, in a lecture-demonstration on Dance Composition, assisted by members of the Martha Graham group, April 14. Hanya Holm and her group are to appear in this series on a date to be announced.

* * *

In the New School for Social Research Series of lecture-demonstrations, Asadata Dafora will illustrate African dances, to John Martin's lecture on the same subject, on Nov. 8.

Virginia Chang, scheduled for Dances of China, at a later date, has cancelled her engagement.

Copeland-Wood

The date of the Jordan Hall recital of George Copeland, pianist, and Cleora Wood, soprano, has been set ahead to Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Harriette and Jules Wolffers

In a début performance last night in Jordan Hall, Harriette Wolffers, violinist, and Jules Wolffers, pianist, played a program of sonatas before an audience of good size and considerable enthusiasm. The Wolfferses opened their program with the Brahms Sonata in G major, Op. 78, and closed with what was said to be a first performance in Boston of Turina's Sonata in D major (No. 1). The centerpiece of the program was the Bloch Sonata.

This was an evening of impressions. Of course, most musical programs are a series of impressions but last night this quality appeared more in evidence than usual. In the first place, Mrs. Wolffers gives the impression of extreme animation, so much so that in watching her one might have made the mistake of forgetting to listen. Yet she has a real talent for the violin. Then again, the listener received the impression that in the Brahms especially, the penetration of the performers was incomplete; they almost made their point, but somehow fell short. There was satisfying evidence of a complete mutual understanding between the performers. Such understanding can come only through hours of work together; but those hours avail little if the essence of the music is not presented. The Wolffers have yet to discover Brahms.

They have, however, rather completely discovered Bloch. This composer evidently speaks a language with which they are familiar. Where Brahms had been ironed out and refined until the composer almost lost his identity, the Wolfferses plunged into the Bloch with vigor. Even the lid of the piano was fully raised.

The Turina sonata, well played, proved a melodious if undistinguished work. It was well received and the players took several curtain calls after the performance.

G. M. S.

Music Notes

The Boston Society of Early Music will resume its activities this year, with three concerts scheduled, in December, February, and April, at the Women's City Club. Putnam Aldrich and Alfred Zighera are the artistic directors. Applications for membership should be addressed to Mrs. Moses Williams, Jr., 980 South Street, Needham, Mass.

Stanley Chapple, associate director of the Guildhall, London, will give six informal talks on symphonic music, illustrated at the piano, at the Hotel Vendome this winter. The works discussed will be those announced for concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The talks are scheduled for Nov. 6 and 20; Dec. 4 and 18, and Jan. 15 and 29. Mrs. Anita Davis-Chase, 234 Boylston Street, is handling the subscriptions.

Stradivarius Program

The Stradivarius Quartet will give their first concert of the year in Cambridge in the courtyard of the Fogg Museum on Thursday evening, Oct. 26, at 8.15. The doors of the museum will be open at 7.30 p. m. The program will include the following:

Four Part Fantasia (1680 .. Henry Purcell
Transcribed by Peter Warlock
Edited by Andre Mangeot
Quartet in D, Opus 50, no. 6 .. Joseph Haydn
Second quartet, Opus 17 .... Bela Bartók
Quartet in D major, Opus 18, no. 3
L. van Beethoven

The Stradivarius Quartet will also give concerts in the Fogg Museum on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at 8.15 and in the Germanic Museum on Friday evening, Dec. 15, at 8.15.

All of these concerts are made possible by a fund received from the family and friends of the late Felix M. Warburg of New York. They are open free to the public.

Stuart Erwin

In "Hollywood Cavalcade," moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
Held Over Second Week
FRANK CAPRA'S
MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON
JEAN ARTHUR • JAMES STEWART
with Claude Rains • Edward Arnold • Guy Kibbee • Thomas Mitchell
Directed by Frank Capra • A Columbia Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "JEROME KERN CAVALCADE", saluting a great American screen play with melodies of a great American composer ... produced by Leonidoff. Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
Doors Open Wednesday 10:30 A. M.
Picture at: 10:45, 1:42, 4:37, 7:31, 10:23 • Stage Show at: 1:08, 4:02, 6:57, 9:40
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE
Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN PHILIP HAYES & MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40. Circle 6-6363

JOHN GOLDEN presents GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S Comedy
SKYLARK
with DONALD COOK — GLEN ANDERS
Morosco Thea., W. 45 St. CI.6-6230. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"As gay, giddy and delectable a comedy as our stage has seen in years."—John Mason Brown, Post
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A New Comedy
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT 5th Month
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

BOSTON

FINE ARTS MASS. AVE. AT NORWAY STREET — BEGINS TODAY
George ELIOT'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS
STARRING Geraldine FITZGERALD
OF "WUTHERING HEIGHTS" & "DARK VICTORY" FAME
30¢ TILL 1 P.M. DOORS OPEN 12:30

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Evgs. | Mat. 8:30 | Today
Seats Now—Down-Town Box Office Wilbur Theatre
RAYMOND MASSEY
in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
Evgs. 85c-$3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75, tax inc.

Plymouth 2 Wks. Only Tonight 8:30 Mat. Thurs.
LAURETTE TAYLOR ★ FLORENCE REED
"OUTWARD BOUND"
HARRY ELLERBE LOUIS HECTOR MORGAN FARLEY
2nd American Theatre Soc. Subs. Play
Evgs. 1.10-2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 1.10-2.20

BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
Friday 2:30—Saturday 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 8:30
N. Y. Philharmonic SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
JOHN BARBIROLLI, Conductor
Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. No tax.

LESLIE HOWARD in INTERMEZZO
A Love Story
INTRODUCING INGRID BERGMAN
CO-FEATURE
"THE UNDER-PUP"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

EXETER KEN 7067
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"In Name Only" Carole Lombard, Cary Grant
"Frontier Marshal" Randolph Scott, Nancy Kelly

SOUTH STATION LIB.5560
GOODYEAR'S RISE TO FAME — ROBT. BENCHLEY, CLIFF EDWARDS
ALL · LATEST · WAR · NEWSREELS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Review, Wednesday, October 25
Robert Donat and Greer Garson
"GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS"
Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery, Franchot Tone
"THREE LOVES HAS NANCY"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

Watton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

Meet Your Friends at NEWBURY SPA
121 Newbury St. Phone Ken. 2793
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
Luncheon—11:30-2:30 Dinner—5-7:30
Prices Reasonable

Famous for Good New England Food
WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
264 Boylston Street, opp. Public Garden
45 Providence Street, opp. Hotel Statler

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE · BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises
Bridge Parties Solicited

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave. Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner Specials
Also A LA CARTE
Air Conditioned for Your Comfort

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Every day in the week
Provincial Room with waitress service for luncheon.
222 Newbury St., next Exeter Kenmore 8410

The Mary Stuart
Enjoy the quiet, refined atmosphere. Breakfasts from 25c, Luncheons from 50c. Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter
THE MARY STUART
94 MASS AVE., near Newbury St

CHESTER, PA.

NAAMANS-ON-THE-DELAWARE
Delicious Dinners
Top off those crisp and colorful Autumn drives with real home cooking in an old historic setting.
CLAYMONT, DEL.
Chester-Wilmington Pike, Route 13

Boston University End Made Grade the Hard Way—Pro Interests Have Complaint

Perseverance in Practice Won Lanata Regular Spot

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Early last fall, when Coach Pat Hanley used to end Boston University's daily practice sessions for his 1938 eleven, a pound end candidate would trudge into the clubhouse, take a shower, and then leave for home just as the rest of the squad was sitting down to training table dinner.

Buttoning his coat high to ward off the winds which continually whistle across Nickerson Field, he would set out for Mattapan and dinner at home, resolved that tomorrow would see him a member of the squad with the privilege of eating and sleeping in the clubhouse.

Won Letter

The days stretched into a week, and then into two weeks before he saw that resolve come true. He did not stop there, however, but plugged along until he had seen service in enough games during the season to earn his letter. Today he is B. U.'s first-string left end.

The story of Joe Lanata's rise through the ranks is one of Hanley's favorites when the subject of perseverance is brought up.

"It hurt the coaching staff when we made up the training table last fall and had to leave Joe off," he began last night following a hard session under the lights in near-freezing weather. "He was well liked by the squad and by the coaches, but, to be perfectly frank, he was the worst of the end possibilities.

"Joe never gave up, though. Determined to make the grade, he came out for every practice and in two weeks we had to put him on the training table list. Within three weeks, he was a contender at end."

Switched Positions

While he was not a regular last year, Joe played enough to earn his letter. This fall he earned his place in the bunkhouse handily Yet the first game that rolled along found him a reserve at right end, and third-string at that.

"Lanata switched from right end to left right after that game with Franklin and Marshall," Pat declared. "We were having trouble with left end on defense during a practice scrimmage, and Joe asked if he could help.

"'Have you got some special idea?' I asked him.

"'No, coach,' he said, 'but I think I know what the trouble is.'

"And he certainly had the answer," Pat continued. "What was needed was a defensive end who could crash into interference and play a forcing game. He did so well that we named him to start against Western Reserve, and then against Upsala, and now he will start against Western Maryland at Baltimore Friday night."

Can Play Both

Lanata, who tips the scales at a mere 165 pounds, is now a valuable member of the team. Although he is the regular left end, he could step in at right end if strength were needed there. At present that position is being covered very well by Jim McDonald, a junior, who has started all three games.

Joe's previous football experience consisted of one year at Roxbury Memorial High and one year at Kents Hill. In his freshman year at B. U. he was a reserve. Majoring in physical education with a view toward obtaining a position as a teacher-coach when he is graduated, Joe has time only for football. He goes out for no other sports.

Last night Joe and the other varsity linemen watched as Western Maryland plays were staged by the first-string backs. In the line were the substitutes who were competing to be named to take the trip to Baltimore.

Starters

Practice was begun at the usual late time—4:30—and one hour later had to be continued under the fitful glow of four arc lights set up at one end of the practice field. If the boys learn to handle the ball under conditions which see about 20 yards of the field lighted up, so that they have to play from sideline to sideline, they should have no trouble under the lights at Western Maryland.

According to Freshman Coach Bob McKelvey, who scouted the Green Terrors, Western Maryland has an exceedingly strong line defensively, although its pass defense is quite porous. Like B. U., inexperience is a chief trouble, as sophomores and juniors predominate.

Coach Hanley plans to start three sophomores in the backfield: Gus Sullivan, Jim Cassidy, and Walter Williams, with George Pantano, a junior, at fullback. In the line from left to right will be Lanata, Joe Giannotti, Ray Hartley, Ray Needham, Charlie Cremens, Capt. Paul Sullivan, and McDonald.

Reasons Why Coaches Sometimes Smile

By a Staff Photographer

Left: Walter Williams, Boston University back who has helped Pat Hanley's team to move with his forward passing. Center: Jim Jefferson, tackle, a high jumper, who is bolstering Jimmy Dunn's Northeastern line. Right: Jim Cassidy, fast, shifty back for the B. U. Terriers.

Amateur Hockey Agreement Blasted by Manager Dutton

WINNIPEG (CP) Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Manager of New York Americans of the National Hockey League, said in an interview here that he is "washed up as a Canadian amateur hockey philanthropist."

The Americans lost a 4-2 exhibition decision to the youthful New York Rangers and after the game Dutton criticized the C. A. H. A.-N. H. L. agreement which prevented him from undertaking a reconstruction program for his club this year.

"Sure, I assisted junior and juvenile clubs all over Canada last year, but the system has failed to pay dividends," the New York boss declared.

Agreement Rule

The agreement rules against the signing of junior players by National League clubs without consent of the C. A. H. A. branches and members to which the players belong.

(Manager Lester Patrick of New York Rangers charged on Oct. 18 that the C. A. H. A. was biased in its decisions against the N. H. L. and predicted the agreement would not survive another year.)

The American manager's complaint concerned three players of Brandon Elks, Manitoba Junior champions last year. Bus Wycherley, Chuck Taylor and Glen Richardson attended American training camp this fall but when Dutton attempted to transfer them to his Rivervale, N. J., amateur farm club the Brandon club objected and the C. A. H. A. upheld the decision.

Complete Stymie

"That agreement is a complete stymie to the National League and presents no obstacle to any whimsical action the C. A. H. A. may wish to undertake," Dutton said.

"This may not be a representative opinion but it's my guess that a couple more N. H. L. voters feel the same way."

He argued the three Brandon players were prevented from advancing themselves. Junior hockey can't assist them any further and they are wasting a year of their lives, he insisted.

Two Contests Are Topping Eastern Football Week End

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Two games that are guaranteed to be interesting any season, Dartmouth vs. Harvard and Pittsburgh vs. Fordham, share top billing on the eastern football program this week end. Yet they provide about as sharp a contrast as the gridiron can offer.

The difference is summed up in the informal designations of the groups in which they generally play. Dartmouth and Harvard are two of the oldest members of the "Ivy League," while Pitt and Fordham are leading lights among the other teams.

Or to go at it another way, Harvard and Dartmouth first met on the football field in 1882, and this is the 46th game of their series. Naturally there have been plenty of dizzy doings the old grads can remember as they come back for another meeting. The first Pitt-Fordham battle was in 1935, but they immediately set about creating football history by playing three successive scoreless ties before the Panthers finally won a game, 24-13, last fall.

In the 80's and 90's, Dartmouth was just a pushover for the mighty Crimson teams. The Indians didn't score a point until 1901—their 17th game—while losing by such scores as 70-0. Things have changed considerably since that time, for Dartmouth has won the last five Harvard games and has a good chance to make it six in a row.

They're clearly not the best teams in the East this year. Harvard, after building a good impression in its rout of Chicago, promptly took a licking from Penn last week, while Dartmouth's only "major" game was a scoreless tie with Navy.

Fordham and Pitt also are somewhat short of equaling their reputations of past years, when they were the East's leading exponents of rock-em, sock-em football. The Panthers turned passers this year with considerable success until they ran afoul of Duquesne last Saturday. Now they're starting all over again. And Fordham's Rams just haven't had the kind of offense or defense to cope with such rivals as Alabama and Tulane, losing to both by close margins. Against each other, however, they may put up one of their old-style scraps.

Sprinter Reports To Add Speed To Brown Football

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25 (AP)—Kenny Clapp, Brown's track captain and sprint and hurdle champion, reported for the varsity football team yesterday. A senior, he has not played football since his freshman year at Brown, and joined the squad to provide an answer for the Bruin's need for speed in the ball carrying department.

He is the I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor sprint and outdoor 220-yard champion and was on a winning sprint relay team for the New York A. C. in the national A. A. U. meet. He is Brown's best sprinter of all-time. He weighs 162 and stands six feet tall, and Tuss McLaughry says that he will use him as a climax runner when he rounds into condition.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

At Niagara Falls, Ont.: Detroit Red Wings 4, Indianapolis Capitals 0.
At Regina, Sask.: New York Rangers 4, New York Americans 2.

Differences in Pro Football From That of the College Men

NEW YORK (AP)—Full many a football rose is born to blush unseen until it is replanted in the pro garden, leading to the conclusion that quite often the college team makes the star instead of the star making the college team.

The pro gridiron is a true melting pot for the college footballers who have the brawn to take the post-graduate course. The New York Giants, for instance, represent 27 alma maters. Twenty-five schools unofficially are represented on the Chicago Bears, and other rosters of National League teams show a like geographical distribution.

Schools widely known for their grid performances furnish a goodly portion of the talent, but there is a liberal peppering of youths from such Latin and law plants as St. Anselm's, Niagara, Albright, Mercer, Oklahoma Central Teachers, Whittier, Xavier, Howard and Elon. (What, no Slippery Rock!)

Choice of a Tackle

Many a pro player will tell you he would rather be tackled every day and twice on Sundays by some highly publicized ex-college star than be felled once a month by an unsung, piano-legged Joe Doakes from some freshwater school that would have to pitch camp behind its own goal posts if it played one of the bigger teams.

They try to tell you that size doesn't make much difference in football any more so long as a player has speed, but pro rosters indicate that is so much 88-proof hooey. Any man under 180 pounds is a comparative midget, and as for Davey O'Brien, he's a little boy lost in the woods.

O'Brien is a fine passer, a rugged, tough little football player. But he needs a fence around him when he starts throwing the ball with 225-pound forward walls rolling in on him. He's under a terrific handicap, which means that everything he does is that much more to his credit.

Few Lightweights

Little Davey is spotting 15 pounds to the next lightest men in the league—Bob Swisher of the Chicago Bears and Eddie Miller of the Giants. Bill Patterson of the Bears weighs 167, and Ace Parker of the Brooklyn Dodgers weighs 168, but the rest of the backs carry at least 170 pounds, with many of them forgetting to count after 200.

Minnesota, which grows its men big and tough, seems the best mass-production unit of the National League. Eleven ex-Gophers are performing for money. Nebraska has eight ex-students on the league roster.

Oddly enough, Pittsburgh, famed for its powerhouses, has only five men in the league, and still more peculiar is the case of Notre Dame, which to the mind of the average citizen means football. Only two ex-Irish players, Paul Kell and Wayne Millner, are in the national circuit.

Luckman Ability

An example of how the college play is a star in proportion to his team's success is provided by Sid Luckman. Luckman last fall played on a so-so Columbia team, and although those who saw him sang his praises loudly, he didn't gain the fame he would have gained had Columbia been a world beater.

Luckman now is a member of the Chicago Bears, and against the champion New York Giants last Sunday he showed enough to convince the most skeptical that had he had a Pittsburgh or a Duke or a Minnesota line in front of him last fall he would have been hailed as a star of stars.

Which just shows that when you want an apple you go to the barrel of nice polished ones, when the best one of all might be tucked away in the corner of an old crate.

Olympic Games Will Not Be Taken From Finland

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, said yesterday the 1940 Olympic Games will not be transferred from Helsingfors, Finland, and if conditions in Europe prevent their being held as scheduled they will not be held at all.

In the event no Olympic Games are held next year, Brundage said, it is probable a set of Pan-American games will be arranged to fill out the 1940 program. Cities which have expressed an interest in staging a substitute program are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Havana, Cuba, and Buenos Aires.

"Once the Olympic Games are awarded to a city by the International Olympic Committee," Brundage said, "they cannot be taken away unless the agreement is violated by the city. The games cannot be held, however, in a country at war. The winter games, therefore, will not be held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, unless hostilities cease."

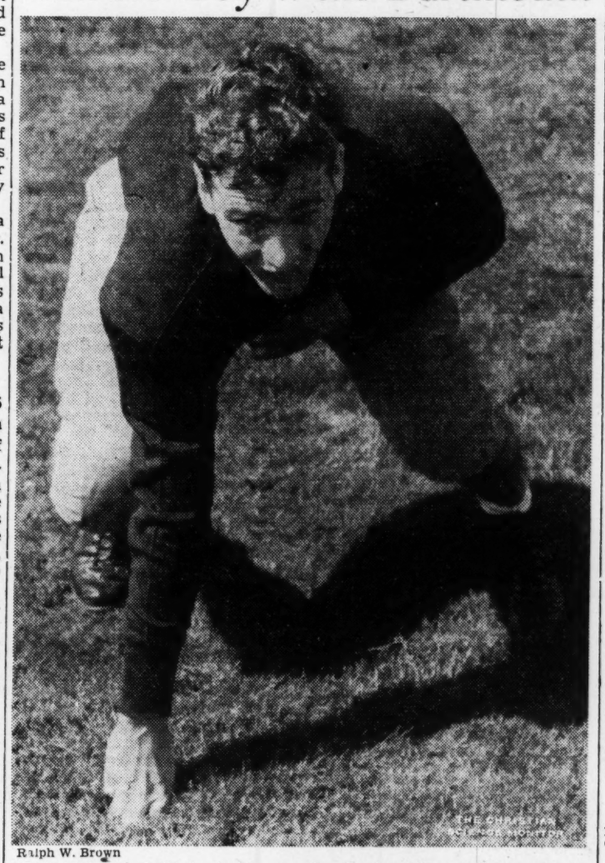
Pointing out that the Finns have made a big investment in time and money preparing for the XII Olympiad games and will not release them if there is a slightest possibility of their being held in Finland, Brundage said: "Since the time is too short for proper organization, it may be definitely stated the games will not be transferred, and that if they cannot be held as scheduled, they will not be held at all."

There are two schools of thought on the idea of holding the games while there is a major war in progress, Brundage said. One is that it is somewhat "frivolous" to proceed with an athletic program when a part of the world is at war; the other is that "the Olympic flame should be kept burning, thus demonstrating there are still places where the youth of the world can meet on the peaceful fields of sport."

"Which will prevail depends on conditions at the time the games are to be held," Brundage continued. "The attitude of sports' organizations in various countries is being ascertained by the International Olympic Committee."

The American Olympic Committee, he said, is "marking time" until it is known definitely whether the games will be held. If necessary, the committee will be able, on short notice, to select a United States team and raise sufficient funds. If there are no games in 1940, contributions will be used in 1944, Brundage said.

Melrose Boy With Dartmouth



Ralph W. Brown

Bob Hatch, substitute tackle, on the Dartmouth varsity squad to visit the Harvard Stadium Saturday is a local boy. He is a junior, weighs 190 pounds, is six feet in height and is 21 years of ago.

Six Localites on Big Green

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25—Six Dartmouth gridsters whose homes are within the immediate vicinity of Boston will be among the varsity squad of 35 that Coach Earl Blaik has selected to make the Harvard game trip this week end.

Two of the sextet are probable starting Indians. Bob O'Brien will be at left tackle. His home is in Newton. Right guard Dan Dacey was born and raised almost within the shadow of the Harvard stadium for his home is in Allston.

Dartmouth's flashiest back, Twinkle-toes Ted Arico is a Belmont lad, and will have ample opportunity to show his home town fans that he has made good in a big way in Ivy League football. Right tackle Monty Winship of the second team will also be called upon to show his Malden admirers that he is the outstanding reserve tackle on the Indian squad.

On the third team the Big Green's smallest lineman, Henry Ingersoll, and left tackle Bob Hatch will be representing Melrose. Ingersoll is a senior and has been admired by Dartmouth football fans for four years for his ability against foe and fellow teammates while spotting them on the average some 40 pounds. Hatch has made great strides this fall, and in another year will figure prominently in the Green football picture.

Dartmouth Soccer Star Is Leading In Scoring Race

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21 (AP)—Alan Eckhart of Dartmouth, with goals, retained his hold on first place among the point getters in the New England College Soccer League according to the weekly scoring statistics, announced last night by T. W. Taylor of Brown, league Secretary. Springfield College, leading the 12-team league standing with a pair of victories, did not have a man among the first 10 scorers, while Yale placed three.

Pressing the Dartmouth forward are Erickson of Yale and Kelley of Tufts. Others scoring five or more goals are Coleman of Amherst, Hutchins of Yale, and the Waters brothers of Wesleyan.

Team Standing

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	P.C.
Springfield	2	0	0	4	1.000
Wesleyan	3	0	1	7	.875
Yale	3	0	1	7	.875
Amherst	1	0	2	4	.666
Harvard	2	1	0	4	.666
Williams	2	1	0	4	.666
Dartmouth	2	2	0	4	.500
Tufts	1	1	2	4	.500
Mass. State	1	2	0	2	.333
Connecticut	0	2	0	0	.000
Brown	0	3	0	0	.000
M. I. T.	0	4	0	0	.000

Games This Week

Fri. 27—Dartmouth at Harvard.
Sat. 28—Amherst at Wesleyan; Brown at M. I. T.; Mass. State at Trinity; Connecticut at Springfield; Tufts at Williams.

Leading Scorers

Eckhart, Dart., 8; Erickson, Yale 7; Kelley, Tufts 6; F. Waters, Wes. 5; W. Waters, Wes. 5; Coleman, Amherst 5; Hutchins, Yale 5; Deschweinitz, Dart. 3; Van Person, Yale 3; Adams, Brown 2; Mendell, Harvard 2; Buckley, Mass. State 2; Josefowitz, M. I. T. 2; Pond, Wes. 2; Richardson, Williams 2; Woods, Amherst 2; Van Peursem, Yale 2; Milliken, Yale 2; Gray, Springfield 2; Munro, Springfield 2; Murphy, Harvard 2; Holmes, Williams 2.

Yale Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Yale's football team, prepping to give Michigan a tough tussle Saturday at Ann Arbor, was set back yesterday when Hal Whiteman, regular wingback, was reported ill, and Elliott Detchon, reserve back, was injured.

Whiteman may be able to leave with the squad Thursday night, but Detchon was reported out for at least two weeks.

Head Coach Ducky Pond sent the varsity through a long workout. Subbing for Whiteman were Jim McClelland and Bill Bell.

Second Keaney Due to Appear In Husky Game

Coach Jimmy Dunn is working toward an improvement in morale at Northeastern with special attention being paid to the Rhode Island game at Huntington Field on Saturday.

The Huskies never have lost to Rhode Island in football, but they have reason to be apprehensive about the Rams this year. The Huskies are particularly wary of their flashy offense, which is featured by Duke Abbruzzi. The Duke was injured in the Mass. State game last week, but he will probably be ready for action against the Huskies on Saturday.

Four years ago Frank W. Keaney Jr., son of the colorful Rhode Island Coach, kept Northeastern back in its own territory most of the time with his splendid kicking. This year another Keaney son, Warner, is expected to be a big gun in the Ram offense.

Keaney, who weighs 235, is expected to give the Northeastern line quite a day, but Jimmy Dunn is devising ways and means of stopping the young giant.

The Northeastern backfield lineup still is undecided, since Jack Caswell has not yet returned to active duty. A mild contact drill is on the schedule for tonight's practice session.

Miller to Start

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25 (AP)—Coach Earl Blaik gave Dartmouth its first glimpse of Harvard plays yesterday when the Indians' junior-varsity forces walked through the Crimson's deceptive attack. The regulars watched the slow-motion action, which was halted at regular intervals as players questioned various backfield maneuvers.

Later the second and third teams scrimmaged against the scrubs' Harvard attack but the first-stringers were limited to light drills.

Jack Orr, varsity right halfback, was in uniform but did not participate in any of the drills. Capt. Whit Miller, now is considered a certain starter against Harvard this week end.

Ross Signs Two

Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins has signed two amateurs to Bruin contracts. Hugh Little, a 19-year-old center from Halifax, N. S., and Gordon Bruce, 20-year-old left winger from North Bay, Ont., have accepted terms and will play this season for Hershey, Bruin farm team in the International-American Hockey League.

N. Y. U. scheduled but two out-of-town grid games for this fall.

Harry Hillman Must Pick Fifth Dartmouth Harrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—If only four men were needed on a cross-country team, Coach Harry Hillman's Dartmouth College squad would be an important contender for national laurels this fall. But a championship outfit requires five men; so the Indian coach, who has four top notch runners in the fold, must find a fifth capable of shouldering his share of the burden if the Big Green is to go places.

At present it looks like that selection will be made from four men—Jim Melaney, New Haven, Conn.; Cliff Holmes, Bellows Falls, Vermont; Bob Foss, Springfield, Mass.; and Jim Taylor, Buffalo, New York. Of this quartet Melaney, a senior, holds a very slight edge over the other three. The former Roxbury High star was ill last year but has rounded into nice shape now. Despite a slight tendency to be erratic, Hillman believes Melaney can do the mile around 4m. 30s. consistently.

The venerable Indian coach can't find enough superlatives when he launches into a discourse on his first four men. He's sure that with a little help they will place Dartmouth at the top of the Ivy League when the members of that mythical loop vie Nov. 11 in New York City.

Leader of the group is Hal Wonson of Providence, R. I., who proved himself one of the leading distance runners in the east last year. Wonson is the best miler to come out of the Hanover hills since Stu Whitman, who represented the Big Green three years ago. His record last spring showed a victory in the four-lap grind in the Quadrangular Meet with Harvard, Yale and Cornell; mile and half-mile wins in a dual meet with Cornell, and a first in the eastern intercollegiate mile.

Junior Lee Trudeau, who comes from Westminster High, Westminster, Conn., will be out to duplicate his feats as a freshman when he won every cross-country race.

Last year Trudeau did not run because of illness.

Up from last season's undefeated frosh squad are Sidney Bull and Bob Williams. Bull finished first among Dartmouth men in the initial meet of the season, in which the Big Green won over Vermont, 22-36.

Canadiens Named

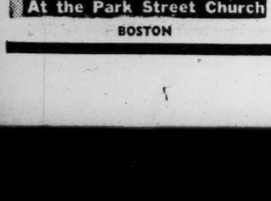
MONTREAL (CP) — Montreal Canadiens have named 16 players as candidates for a team which will meet an All-Star National Hockey League squad Oct. 29 in the Siebert Memorial game at the Forum here.

Officials said they were undecided yet whether to use Bill Summerhill or Johnny Gagnon at right wing on the third line. Those nominated were goalie Claude Bourque; defencemen Doug Young, Red Goupille, Cy Wentworth and Walter Buswell; centremen Paul Haynes, Armand Mondou, Polly Drouin and Ray Getliffe; wingmen Louis Trudel, Toe Blake, George Mantha, Earl Robinson, Rod Lorrain, and either Gagnon or Summerhill.

Norman Brookes and Tony Wilding gave Australia the Davis Cup 25 years ago as the World War that was to cost Wilding his life began in Europe.

KNABE PIANOS
Official piano of Metropolitan Opera. Grands and spinets $445 up

Shown in Boston Only at
M. Steinert & Sons
JEROME F. MURPHY, President
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Steinert Hall HANcock 1900

the very minute you wear the
Marshalaise
$9.85


you will know
• COMFORT
One of the newest Fall ties in black or brown kid . . . and black suede.
And remember
THE Styel HEEL

cannot run over
Take a step to comfort over this new heel . . . combining a more graceful line with a fuller measure of support for active feet.
Other New Fall Styles
$6.85 to $9.85
• SOLD ONLY BY US IN BOSTON •
Grover Shoe Shop
ZERO PARK ST.
At the Park Street Church
BOSTON

LEARN TO DANCE QUICKLY
SKILLFUL LADY AND GENTLEMAN TEACHERS
BALLROOM DANCING
TAUGHT IN 4 LESSONS
FAD DANCING TAUGHT
"MY REPUTATION IS YOUR PROTECTION"
PROF. RITTER BOSTON MASS.
177 TREMONT ST. DeVonshire 7330

Sunshine Laundry
1st Step to Fall Economy
POUNDWORK
Your Price—Our Quality
Telephone BEACON 1790
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Vose & SONS PIANOS
Buy a truly great piano
New England's Dependable Family Piano for 88 Years
184 Boylston Street
791 Tremont Street
Boston

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS
Our constant effort is to serve those who appreciate quality of workmanship at reasonable prices.
KETTELL, BLAKE and READ
JEWELERS SINCE 1858
387 WASHINGTON ST.
OPP. FRANKLIN ST.
2nd Floor BOSTON

Baldwin

Hear the amazing Baldwin-Built ACROSONIC console before purchasing your new piano.
The World's Perfect Spinet Type Piano
BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston

Northwest Hockey Situation Very Much in the Air—Indiana's Ace Passer Climbs

Seattle, Portland, Vancouver Plan a Three-Team Circuit

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE — The professional hockey situation in the Northwest is still much in the air as officials struggle to preserve the last vestiges of the Northwest League.

Latest word is that there will be a three-team circuit of Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver, B. C.; but at this writing no players have reported for active duty.

When Spokane dropped out, the hockey enthusiasts had visions of a Northwest and California loop, or maybe adding more Canadian teams, but neither of these plans materialized.

With a war going on, hockey is of less importance to the Canadians, and the California set-up fell through for two reasons—too much traveling expense, and too few good players for so many teams.

A California league is being organized, and there is a possibility of an inter-league playoff at the end of the season, especially inasmuch as there is no need for a Northwest league playoff with a three-team group.

Few Survive

The history of Northwest professional hockey shows that despite many attempts to form a large league, only Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver have survived the years. In the early '20s, Victoria was in the league; Oakland was in for a short time; Calgary and Edmonton gave the league some natural ice hockey; and the latest team was Spokane.

Local fans hope some agreement is reached, for fast, rough-and-tumble hockey has always been appreciated.

♪ ♪ ♪

The University of Oregon football team has an innovation in kicking try-for-points and field goals that may cause a rule controversy, if questioned by a rival Conference coach.

On the back of the pants of the Oregon center is a strip of adhesive tape about one foot in length. When ready for a placekick, the tape is removed from the pants and laid on the ground, on the spot where the ball is to be placed. Placed at right angles to the goal posts, it gives the kicker a "line-up" for his kick and also serves to hold the ball in place.

Section 24, Rule 3

Under a strict interpretation of the grid code, this would violate Section 24, Rule 3 which reads, "A placekick is made by kicking the ball from a fixed position ON THE GROUND. The ball may be held in position by a player of the kicker's team, but must NOT BE RAISED ABOVE THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND by artificial tees or mounds of earth."

The tape is not meant as a "tee," but if a protest is made, the Oregon team would probably be forced to quit this method.

♪ ♪ ♪

A recent display of the old against the new showed football moderns that they might do well to revive some of the older modes of football.

Little Portland University met the undefeated Oregon State Beavers at Portland, and experts had picked O. S. C. by from three to five touchdowns.

Portland's coach, Matty Mathews, is "old-fashioned" in that he doesn't use the huddle in his system. The Portland quarterback would wait until the O. S. C. defense was set, then call his plays. On five occasions the wily Portland signal-caller noticed the Oregon State safety man playing close in, and called for quick-kicks. All of which were successful and kept the Beavers on defense most of the game.

Oregon State finally won, coming from behind to score in the last two minutes and win 14-12, but the Portland coach and team certainly gave the favorites a tough afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northwest amateur golf will lose one of its leading shotmakers Nov. 1, when Eddie Hogan of Portland turns professional. Hogan has been one of the leading Rose City golfers since 1928, and has won both the Northwest amateur and open championships. Hogan will be the pro at the Riverside club in Portland.

♪ ♪ ♪

SIDELINE BANTER: Husky followers at the Oregon State-Washington football game couldn't believe their eyes when they saw the Washington team attempt 26 passes and complete 16 of them. It was the first time in years a Husky team had ever attempted short "spot" passes as a continuous attacking weapon, and the success of them may give this year's weak team a much-needed weapon. For the second year in succession, Gregg MacDonald is Seattle flattie champion. His "Whippet" finished almost 100 points ahead of John Dickinson's "Jack Tar." . . . Former Walker Cup golfer Harry Givan has been burning up the Northwest links recently. In a foresome with Chuck Congdon, Tacoma; Ken Tucker, Everett; and Tony Penna, famous professional; Givan concocted a pair of 32's for a record shattering 64.

Bob Cahn

Records More Than 130 Yards a Game

Harold Hursh, Indiana's star halfback, who is setting up a forward passing mark in the Big Ten Conference. He has completed 26 of 46 passes for a total of 394 yards.

'Hurling Hal' Completes 26 of 46

Big Ten Standing

	W	L	T	Pct	Points For	Points Agst
Michigan	2	0	0	1.000	112	7
Ohio State	2	0	0	1.000	36	20
Indiana	2	1	0	.667	50	38
Northwestern	1	1	0	.500	13	20
Iowa	1	1	0	.500	39	56
Purdue	0	0	1	.000	13	13
Minnesota	0	1	1	.000	33	38
Illinois	0	1	0	.000	6	7
Chicago	0	1	0	.000	0	85
Wisconsin	0	2	0	.000	7	27

Results Oct 21

Michigan 85, Chicago 0.
Ohio State 23, Minnesota 20.
Indiana 7, Illinois 6.
Northwestern 13, Wisconsin 7
Purdue 20, Michigan State 7.

Games Oct. 28

Illinois at Northwestern.
Iowa at Wisconsin.
Cornell at Ohio State.
Purdue at Santa Clara.
Yale at Michigan.

Individual Scoring Leaders

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Harmon, hb (Mich.)	2	6	6	1	45
Prasse, e (Iowa)	2	3	0	0	18
Rucinski, e (Indiana)	3	2	0	0	12
Herbert, qb (Indiana)	3	1	3	1	12
B. Smith, hb (Minn.)	2	2	0	0	12
Langhurst, fb (OSU)	2	2	0	0	12
Clawson, fb (N. U.)	2	2	0	0	12
Westfall, fb (Mich.)	2	2	0	0	12
Strong, fb (Michigan)	2	2	0	0	12
Scott, qb (OSU)	2	1	3	0	9
Kinnick, hb (Iowa)	2	1	3	0	9
Mernick, qb (Minn.)	2	1	2	0	8
Evashevski, qb (Mich)	2	1	1	0	7
Trosko, hb (Michigan)	2	1	1	0	7

Zimmer, fb (Indiana); Brooks, hb (Indiana); Tipmore, hb (Indiana); Dean, hb (Iowa); Green, fb (Iowa); Van Every, hb (Minnesota); Franck, hb (Minnesota); Clair, e (OSU); Rankin, e (Purdue); Beylene, hb (Purdue); Maddox, hb (Indiana); Elting, hb (Illinois); York, hb (Wisconsin); Zimmerman, fb (Michigan); Nelson, hb (Michigan); Renda, hb (Michigan); Czak, e (Michigan), and Sarkkinen, e (OSU), have each scored one touchdown.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Tom Harmon of Michigan walked away from the field in Big Ten individual scoring and ground gaining performances last week, but his record is eclipsed by the forward passing mark being set up by "Hurling Hal" Hursh, Indiana's 19-year old junior halfback from Middletown, Ohio.

In Three Conference games Hursh has completed 26 of 46 passes for the remarkable total of 394 yards, or more than 130 yards a game. Only Nile Kinnick of Iowa can approach Hursh in passing, with a record of 228 yards in two games, having been idle last week. Don Scott of Ohio State asserted a claim to recognition as an aerial artist last week, however, when he threw three touchdown passes against Minnesota and totaled more than 130 yards. Harold Van Every of Minnesota, with a gain of 73 yards, Paul Soper of Northwestern, and Harmon are among those who have hit from the air for a gain of more than 50 yards in two games.

Harmon promised to turn the Big Ten individual scoring into a one-man race after registering two touchdowns, three conversions and a field goal against Chicago last week to give him a two-game total of 45 points. Erwin Prasse of Iowa, who did not play last week, is his closest competitor with an 18-point total.

Harmon's two touchdowns last week were on runs that averaged more than 35 yards and as a result his ground gaining total soared to 224 yards in 18 attempts. Two fullbacks, Joe Tofil of Indiana, with 170 yards in three games, and George Paskvan of Wisconsin, with 158 yards in two games, follow Harmon in total gains. Other 100 yards performers include Van Every, 128 yards; Kinnick, 121 yards; Jim Straubaugh, Ohio State with 117 yards; George Franck of Minnesota with 114 yards; Marty Christiansen, Minnesota, 110 yards, and Mike Beylene of Purdue and Jim Langhurst, Ohio, who each have gained 104 yards.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—They are wondering—and out loud—here whether any team in the country can match the Tar Heels' passing record. Against Tulane, the Heels completed 15 of 21—or 71 per cent. Those last two touchdowns that produced a 14-14 tie with Tulane were duplicated previously in the N. Y. U. victory, also via air, so it can't all be fortune.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Fordham, up to Oct. 7, had not lost a game in the Polo Grounds for four years and never had been beaten by a Southern team. Alabama took care of both of those items.

Fordham, up to Oct. 14, never had lost to two major foes in a row. Tulane took care of that.

Now Fordham hopes to do some precedent shattering itself. Never has the Ram earned an athletic victory over the University of Pittsburgh.

♪ ♪ ♪

LEXINGTON, Va.—The tattered Columbia Lions are liable to get "cricks" in their necks watching the booming punts of a pair of V. M. I. sophomores go sailing by Saturday. "Bosh" Pritchard and Nelson Catlett have done some grand punting this year—averaging about 47 yards with their kicks and able to spot 'em in the coffin corner. Catlett, in the Virginia game, averaged 53 yards.

♪ ♪ ♪

COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. — Army can take this notice any way it pleases, but the word is out that Ursinus isn't going to use its regular team very much Saturday! One explanation, of course, is that the Bears have three highly important conference tussles coming up and don't want to get hurt, although the possibility of considering Army a "breather" also might be read between the lines of the publicity handout on the game.

Pittsburgh Football Salary List Explained by Wallace

The story of football subsidization at the University of Pittsburgh "supplies a laboratory case history of what has happened, or what is happening, or what may happen, wherever there is play for pay," Francis Wallace, noted sports authority, says today in The Saturday Evening Post.

"The Pitt story is worth telling in detail because dramas similar to it, in all of its complexity, have been enacted behind closed doors at dozens of universities throughout the country," says Wallace.

The climax of play for pay at Pitt, Wallace says, was a clash between Chancellor John G. Bowman and Dr. John Bain Sutherland, coach, but it was also a clash between the stadium and the Cathedral of Learning, Dr. Bowman's dream university building, a "conflict between academic ambitions and rewards and athletic ambitions and rewards—the old business of brain vs. brawn, in short."

Game Caught On

"Football subsidization began at Pitt for the same reason as at other colleges—the game caught on," the article says.

"The athletic problem was dropped in the chancellor's lap at a time which was, for him, propitious" when Sutherland and Don Harrison, Athletic Director, clashed after the 1937 Rose Bowl game. At that time Bowman "had seen the fulfillment of his dream" of the cathedral building "and was in a position to relieve his 'unexpressed discontent' and the practical idealist was free to work on the problem of subsidization.

"Harrison's job was to schedule money games. Every big game Harrison added to the schedule made Sutherland's coaching job tougher. But Jock's problem wasn't so terribly tought as long as Pitt's athletic policy provided superior material. And during this golden age of football at Pitt the athletic policy was coldly realistic. To pay off the stadium debt it was necessary to schedule money games. To play money games it was necessary to get Grade A material. Pitt went out and got them with a high-pressure organization. During the eight years he was Harrison's assistant, Jimmy Hagan commanded the go-out-and-get-'em brigade. He covered the football front like a hungry traveling salesman—and he had something to sell."

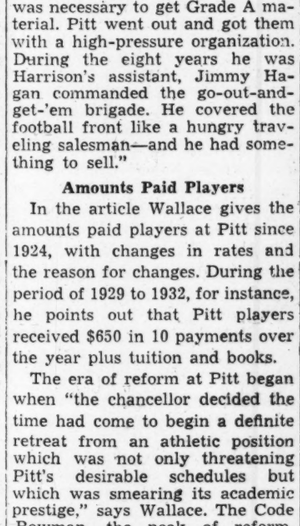
Amounts Paid Players

In the article Wallace gives the amounts paid players at Pitt since 1924, with changes in rates and the reason for changes. During the period of 1929 to 1932, for instance, he points out that Pitt players received $650 in 10 payments over the year plus tuition and books.

The era of reform at Pitt began when "the chancellor decided the time had come to begin a definite retreat from an athletic position which was not only threatening Pitt's desirable schedules but which was smearing its academic prestige," says Wallace. The Code Bowman, the peak of reform, adopted in February, 1938, precipitated the final showdown.

The 1938 Pitt football situation is explained by Wallace in the following paragraph:

"The 1938 football season began with a financial caste system prevailing among the players. The seniors and juniors were the upper classes financially as well as academically. They were still getting $48 per month, plus tuition, without having to do any work. The sophomores, operating under another plan, were forced to toil two hours each day for their $48 monthly, but received free tuition. The freshmen had not only to work for their $48, but were obliged to pay the $300 tuition bill as well. The financial caste did not stimulate harmony."



Wide World

Dr. John G. Bowman

Tennessee Coach Makes Confession

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Reticent Bob Neyland reluctantly conceded today that his 1939 Tennessee Volunteers are as good if not better defensively—at this stage of the season—than any of the great teams he has turned out.

And that brief admission—to those who know the ex-Army Major—was the tip-off that Tennessee has a defense even old Stonewall Jackson would have admired.

"I won't go overboard on my club and say it's the greatest I ever coached," said Neyland, whose football teams since 1926 have won 103 games, lost 12 and tied eight.

"They haven't proved they are a great team yet as far as I'm concerned, but I will say it is as good if not better defensively at this time than any team I have had."

Parker Hall Showing Up As Best 1939 Pro Rookie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25 (AP)—Drawling Parker Hall, leading aerial artist of the National Football League, carried Ohio's unanimous support today as he passed his way toward the mythical honor of best pro rookie of the year.

Screened by one of the weakest defensive lines in the league, the Cleveland Rams' triple-threat ace has connected on 56 of his 111 tosses for 702 yards and four touchdowns.

The former University of Mississippi all-America halfback, with five games to go, needs only to complete 27 more passes to crack the league record of 82 set by Slingin' Sammy Baugh of the Washington Redskins, two years ago.

A 22-year-old, 205-pounder who hails from Tunica, Miss., Hall has been the kingpin of Coach Dutch Clark's upcoming Rams. He has completed at least half his tosses in every game except the tusstle with the Detroit Lions and was the key factor in Cleveland's surprise victory over the Green Bay Packers.

"This pro ball is sure tougher than college," Hall said. "But I believe the hard going has been more than balanced by the fine catching done by Jim Benton, Vic Spadaccini and some of the other boys."

Hall throws what he terms a "soft pass." Benton, former Arkansas star, and Spadaccini, from one of Minnesota's great teams, rank among leading receivers as a result of his crack marksmanship.

Last fall at Mississippi Hall connected on 52 of 98 tosses for 11 touchdowns.

With the Rams he has averaged 47 yards on his punts and six yards to a try as a ball carrier.

Conservative Coach Clark terms him "a fine ball player."

"He's not a great player yet," Clark added. "But he has helped us plenty and he's getting better every game."

Some Ram fans don't stop at the best-rookie nomination—they think Hall belongs on the all-League team. And there are a lot of all-Star votes hereabouts, too, for teammate Johnny Drake, former Purdue fullback who tops the league scorers with 42 points.

Rangers Defeat Americans 4 to 2

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24 (CP)—New York Rangers defeated New York Americans 4—2 last night in the third game of the National Hockey League clubs' pre-season exhibition series.

The opener ended in a 2—2 tie and Rangers won the second 3—2. Both games were in Port Arthur. The clubs left for Regina after last night's game to continue the series Tuesday and Saturday. They return to Winnipeg for the sixth and final match next Monday.

Rangers earned their victory last night with superior marksmanship but their intra-city rivals showed plenty of speed and power and even had an edge on the play in the first and third periods. Busher Jackson, Amerk winger, was the individual star and Chuck Shannon, bespectacled defenceman obtained from the defunct Syracuse Stars of the International-American League, provided the American spark at the blueline.

College Soccer

At New Haven—Yale 9, Trinity 0.

In this issue the **"Where to Dine"** group of advertisements will be found on page 11.

Joe Di Maggio Is Voted Most Valuable Player

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The American League's most valuable player for the 1939 season was Joe Di Maggio, the star of stars on the New York Yankees world championship club.

His selection by a committee of 24 members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America emphasized once again the fact that power dominates the junior circuit.

Di Maggio's past season with the Yankees was the best of his four in the big-time, his bat carving out a .381 mark, tops for the league. He knocked out 30 homers and drove home 126 runs, by far his most brilliant season.

Grove Honored in 1931

Four times in the past nine years the batting champion has won the most valuable award, and only once has a pitcher been given the honor—in 1931, when Robert Moses Grove, then of Philadelphia, was the recipient.

Di Maggio polled a total of 280 points out of a possible 336, getting 15 first-place votes out of 24. Each first place vote counted 14 points, second place votes counted nine points, third place eight points, and so on down to tenth place, which was worth one point.

The Yankee centerfielder got three second-place votes, three third, one fourth, and two fifth.

Jimmy Foxx, Boston's slugging first baseman and most valuable three times already, was second in the voting with 170 points, although only one writer gave him a first place nod. Bob Feller, Cleveland pitcher, collected three first place votes and a total of 155 points for third place.

Ted Williams Fourth

Ted Williams, Boston rookie gardener, and Charles Ruffing, Yankee pitcher, placed fourth and fifth, respectively, with 126 and 116 points, but neither was given a first place ballot. Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher, rated sixth at 110, including three top votes.

Dutch Leonard, Washington pitcher; Bob Johnson, Philadelphia outfielder; Joe Gordon, Yankee second baseman, and Mike Kreevich, Chicago outfielder, rated next in that order with 71, 52, 43, and 38 points respectively. Leonard, who won 20 games for a sixth place club, and Kreevich got one first place vote apiece.

Others receiving votes included. Clint Brown, Chicago pitcher, 34; Ken Keltner, Cleveland third baseman, 26; George McQuinn, St Louis first baseman, 24; Charles Gehringer, Detroit second baseman, 21; Bob Grove, Boston pitcher, 17; Joe Cronin, Boston shortstop, 15; Ted Lyons, Chicago pitcher, 13; Henry Greenberg, Detroit first baseman, 12, and Buck Newsom, Detroit pitcher, 11.

Gutowsky Gains 3,399 Yards In Eight Pro Grid Seasons

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Records continue to fall in the National Football League the latest honor going to Leroy (Ace) Gutowsky, Brooklyn Dodgers veteran fullback.

When Ace picked up seven yards against the Phillies last Sunday, he boosted his total number of yards gained in eight seasons of pro football to 3,399, one more than the old mark of Cliff Battles, the individual statistics released yesterday revealed.

Another individual record was tied when Ralph Kercheval of Brooklyn and Ward Cuff of New York kicked three field goals each against the Phillies and Bears, respectively. Cuff's performance brought his total for the season to five, equalling the number he and Kercheval kicked to tie for the league championship last year.

Joe Maniaci of the Bears increased his total as the ground gaining pacemaker to 481 yards and overtook Bill Smith of the Cardinals for second place in scoring, 37 to 34. John Drake of Cleveland held to the lead in scoring by counting one touchdown to bring his total to 42. The latter needs only two more touchdowns to tie Don Hutson's mark of nine in one season, made with Green Bay.

Parker Hall, former Mississippi all-America with Cleveland, continued to show the way in passing with 56 completions for 702 yards but Frank Filchock of Washington had the best percentage with 24 out of 37.

Perry Schwartz, Brooklyn, broke a three-way tie with Vic Spadaccini, Cleveland, and Bill Smith, Cardinals, in pass receiving with a total of 19 to his credit.

Reds Buy Shill

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25 (AP)—Purchase of Jack Shill, husky forward, from the Chicago Black Hawks was announced last night by Lou Pieri, business manager of the Rhode Island Reds. Shill will report to the Providence hockey training camp at Valleyfield, Quebec, at once, according to Pieri.

Cards Drop Three

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Ernie Nevers, coach of the Chicago Cardinals, released three players yesterday and recalled John Klumb, an end, from the Cincinnati Bengals pro eleven.

The trio let out were Halfback Rock Reed, Fullback Ed Cherry, and Center Lee Dugan. Nevers, still seeking a winning combination after his Cards dropped six of their first seven league games, also said the Cards' scheduled exhibition game Sunday with the Bengals had been cancelled to allow more time to prepare the Cards for their next engagement against Cleveland there Nov. 5.

QUALITY *is the* Howard Policy

Yes . . . quality is the virtue that has gained and retained for Howard an enviable reputation throughout the nation. Howard Clothes are definitely designed to deliver absolute satisfaction to the most discriminating men in all walks of life. This undeniable quality of Howard Clothes begins with the basic excellence of all materials . . . carries on with smart styling . . . and extends to the minutest detail of fine tailoring craftsmanship. Every garment must conform to the highest standards of materials, construction and design. To this end our own Research Bureau and our quality inspectors safeguard the quality of Howard Clothes.

Obvious quality, smart styles, splendid selection, excellent service, one low price . . . are the reasons for the enduring Howard popularity . . . and the reasons why you should come in and see these dependable suits, topcoats and overcoats that are backed by a guarantee that makes buying a certainty!

ONE PRICE ONLY!

Howard Suits . . .
Topcoats . . . Overcoats
Tuxedos . . . Full Dress

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

Open an account . . . select the clothes you prefer and defer the payments over a ten week period. Pay once a week or twice a month. Remember, in buying on time you pay the one and only Howard cash price, plus a dollar service fee.

HOWARD TEN PAY PLAN

HOWARD CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 17 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2821 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 254 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Avenue 1772 Pitkin Avenue 160 Jay Street Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • Jamaica . . . 165-18 Jamaica Ave. Newark . . . 82 Market Street • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Avenue Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South Sts. Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street Worcester . . . 104 Front Street • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street Syracuse . . . 352 South Salina Street • Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue Chicago . . . 220 South State Street

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Toward Solving the 'Problem' of Household Help

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Orderly Procedure in Hiring Is Found Fairer to All

This Housewife Shares Her Questionnaire, Tells Us of Her Work-Directions, and How Girls Like Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

At a bridge party not long ago, a woman was heard to say, "Well, my dear, it's only by the grace of God that you get a good one—, it's ONLY by the grace of God!" The subject was, of course, that ever popular one of maids, a subject that seems often to be discussed with shaking heads and sighs.

We in our home have had a good deal of experience along these lines during the past few years and have worked out several ideas that have interested our friends and may interest others.

When the occasion arises that we need to find someone to help us, we may select from several courses of action: We may simply answer "situations wanted" advertisements in the paper; we may call one or more agencies; or we may advertise for ourselves. We have always had more success with the latter method.

In the Advertisement

If it is to be used, we have found it best to include in our advertisement the following information: Color preference, if any; number of our children; chief advantages, such as "no laundry"; whether or not girl is to stay nights; salary; whether or not references are required; our telephone number. This may seem more than necessary, but we feel it well worth while in eliminating calls from people who do not fit at least these simple requirements. Our ads usually contain about 13 words, and I may say at this point that we have never failed to have many answers to our ads, even when others were complaining that they had received no replies. We give our telephone number rather than our address because we feel that it takes much less time to answer the telephone than to answer the doorbell!

When an applicant calls, these questions are asked in order, providing each is answered satisfactorily: Religion; Age; Nationality; Experience (number of years, kind of work, children, cleaning, cooking, serving); Married or single; Plan to work a year or more; Education; References (why left her other place); Name; Address; Telephone.

We have these questions in writing before us at the phone, and write the replies as they are given, numbering the answers to correspond with the questions. Incidentally, we usually eliminate all but three or four applicants by the first two or three questions.

Invite Her to Call

If we think the girl to be a good possibility, we invite her to come out to the house. We have never had more than three visit us in answer to any one ad and have always found one of these to be worth at least a trial.

If possible, we investigate the girl's references before we see her, going to the homes when possible, for any reference is only as good as the person giving it, and one can judge more accurately face to face than by telephone. When we could not go to the house, we ascertained the class of neighborhood in which it was located, the nationality of the people, and any other pertinent information that was available.

When the applicant arrives, she is invited to remove her hat and coat, giving us a better opportunity to judge her appearance, and making her more comfortable for our next request, which is: To sit at our desk, where she is provided with pen, paper, and a questionnaire. She is asked to write the answers to our questions, numbering her answers to correspond with the questions.

These are our questions:

1. Name; 2. Address; 3. Telephone; 4. Married or single; 5. Are parents living?; 6. If parents are not living, name nearest relative; 7. Address of parents or nearest relative; 8. Education.

9. List places where you have been employed for past five years, giving following information: Kind of work (if housework, state number of children). Length of service? Why did you leave?

10. References: names, addresses.

11. Do you plan to work a year or more? 12. Age; 13. Nationality; 14. Date; 15. Religion.

Advantages Many

The advantages of this procedure are many, both at the time of the interview and even more if the girl is employed. In the first place, it is dignified and businesslike. A great deal can be ascertained about the applicant by her questions or lack of them, and by the neatness and intelligence displayed in her written replies. Moreover, if, as often happens, the homemaker is busy at the time the girl arrives, it gives her a little time to get her thoughts in order for the actual interview. If the applicant is employed, the date she comes to work is noted on her sheet. We have referred to these records countless times, both while the girl was with us and after she had gone. We sometimes keep records of applicants who seem especially interesting, but who, for one reason or another, could not fit in at the time we met them. Of course, when the girl leaves, this date is also added to her record.

When the girl has finished writing, we ask her to sit elsewhere so that we can sit at the desk while talking to her. When we go over her paper, she is given a copy of our weekly schedule, along with numerous rules and suggestions, all neatly typewritten. This gives her an opportunity to judge us, and the ensuing few minutes are spent in mutual questioning and appraising.

Final Arrangements

By this time we usually have a good idea as to whether or not the applicant is suitable. If not, the girl is thanked and dismissed as graciously as possible. If we have found her promising, and her references have been checked, all that remains is to arrange the manner and time for her to come to work. If her references have not been investigated, the arrangements are necessarily subject to the outcome of the references. In this case, we agree to notify the applicant by a certain time.

In either case, the girl is informed as honestly as possible as to what she may expect in advantages and disadvantages when working in our home. Two of the advantages we offer are: she is allowed to sleep in one day a week, and she is given every fifth week end off in addition to the usual Thursdays and Sundays, as well as a longer vacation with pay after nine months' to a year's service.

One of our big disadvantages is that our dinner hour is a bit uncertain, and if the girl is the type that is easily upset by having to hurry or keep a dinner waiting, she had better look elsewhere. She is also informed at this time as to the question of uniforms and any other information of a similar nature.

Above all, this is the time to set a specified length of time of notice to be given if the girl finds it necessary to leave, or has to be discharged.

When She Starts to Work

When the girl starts to work, she is given several typewritten sheets to ease her entrance into the household. These include: The daily schedule, which includes time for all the extra jobs such as silver cleaning as well as ordinary work; general rules; simple rules for table serving; dish-washing suggestions; cleaning memorandum, for weekly cleaning, less frequent cleaning jobs, and "going over" the house; general rules in connection with children; suggestions in connection with children's sleep, play, foods.

We also include a list of names and telephone numbers that may be called in case of an emergency when we are out.

We keep a duplicate copy of these reference sheets tacked to the inside of a cupboard door in the kitchen.

The Girls Like Them

Every girl who has used these helps has been most enthusiastic about them, and expressed the wish that such suggestions were more generally in use. It takes a good deal of thought and effort to prepare them, it is true; but we feel that we are repaid many times over in happiness and harmony in the home. They do help to smooth over what is always at best an interruption of the regular household routine, and we cannot recommend them too highly.

We also find it helpful to have occasional friendly conferences with our girls, when we sit down alone and exchange suggestions or grievances, if necessary. Comments can be made in such an atmosphere with the utmost effect.

Last of all, we have found much that is helpful in a new household manual entitled, "Maidcraft," by Lita Price and Harriet Bonnet. It is published by Bobbs-Merrill, and sells for $1.50.

With all of these suggestions, we humbly acknowledge that the "problem" of household help can only be solved ultimately as indicated by the woman we quoted in the beginning, but we believe that our suggestions may help.

M. C. R.

Charmante

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Simplicity—Keynote of Distinguished Dressing

Simplicity is ever a keynote to the ensemble of a truly well dressed woman. You will note that simplicity of line marks her choice of dress and coat, and that she is moderate in her use of jewelry. Her hat will be modishly up-to-date but not extreme in shape. Her gloves will tend toward the classic, depending for their smartness on quality of material and fine stitching. Our model illustrates these points with her velvet toque, and her interestingly shirred frock. To add a note of color to her dark costume, she has chosen a dainty, floral printed linen kerchief with her initial embroidered by Burmel with petit point flowers. Her middle-length gloves are by Kslav; the hat by Alfreda.

Through the Editor's Window

Women Are Like That

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our English sisters, stepping from quiet years in their own homes or from routine days in their offices into the unprecedented forms of war work women have taken over on the home front, are living deeply these days. As their letters wing to us in America from across the seas, and we eagerly share with one another the dynamic, yet everyday, experiences of Mary and Anna and Elizabeth and Joan, we find ourselves so proud, so humbly proud of them.

When the history of this war is written down in books, I cannot but feel that the story of the English women who have taken into their homes other people's children and made them as their own, who have established and run little schools in strange places, who have organized in quiet villages recreation and club activities for evacuated women from congested city districts, who have produced in quick time and in a small place comforts and hospitality for hundreds of soldiers arriving on the very heels of the request, not to omit those who have bravely sent their children elsewhere and face emptyish homes—that this story should be among those which lead the rest. It is an intimate story, of courage in facing new ways, of homemakers casting aside their pet methods of ordering their households, of home scenes turned topsy-turvy with a will.

* * *

"It is no longer England for the English, as you may gather," writes one English friend, who has been busy, very busy, with women refugees from conquered countries. "But oh, I am glad to be here! I wouldn't be anywhere else in the world."

It is not the sort of war work we all did in the last war—those of us who were in it, as was I. We sacrificed, yes, and worked day and night. We lived new lives, and did new things. But our work then was largely carried on in big recreation halls, in commandeered quarters—out in the market places. It was a highly organized mass activity, and new to women then. That kind, too, the women of all fronts will be doing. But for these English women who write us, war work right now is an intimate, everyday home experience that goes deep. Rooms in the home have been cleared and made into nurseries and schoolrooms, habits have been changed, for the sake of children from elsewhere, other people's children.

* * *

Even in normal times a childless couple who have long planned for it find the adoption of one child into their home a fundamental experience full of adjustments and growth. Yet in these English homes, and probably in homes of other lands we do not hear from, there are suddenly added one child or many children plus attendant adjustments that our wildest flights of imagination can scarcely picture, and all this in times not at all normal. Yet it is going forward without fuss. New faces are being washed behind the ears, quantities of porridge are being cooked, other people's little folk are being kissed and sent off to quickly organized schools—from homes that never have had children about or that already have the parents' idea of a quota. Nature study walks and other forms of family recreation are being initiated by these foster parents. With much good humor and a sporting courage, the home—that highly personalized sanctum of the housewife—submits willingly to this wartime invasion.

It is something to remember always.

* * *

We American women, who run our homes pretty much as we individually wish, who expect the privilege of doing thus and so when we return after shopping or a day at business, let us think of even a few of the pet habits and pleasures we would have to sacrifice, the sharing we would need to do, the change of routine, even the providing of material things, if we suddenly were to take into the very heart of our home and family not only one but perhaps two or more little folk who have been brought up somewhere else and in another way. Like our English friends we should quickly learn to love them, I think, and would take them willingly. But just to contemplate the countless daily adjustments we ourselves would have to make, will help us to realize what women across the seas, homekeeping women, are achieving—with themselves and with others. We have a right to be proud and grateful for what women, when really needed, will do.

A Wednesday Column

Presenting Guatemala's First Lady

Señora Ubico, Soon to Be Official Hostess to Pan-American Financial Experts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Will laughing, vivacious Dona Marta Lainfiesta de Ubico, wife of Gen. Jorge de Ubico, dictator president of Guatemala, pave the way for more freedom of the sheltered Latin American? Will she help break the tradition that women must stay by the fireside while their husbands journey about the country? Will her example of active comradeship with the President help give her fellow sisters a new status in the social scheme of that small but powerful Central American Republic?

Señora Ubico, as official hostess to the financial experts of the Pan-American countries, will be the cynosure of all eyes when they meet in Guatemala City, Nov. 13th. It will be the first time that Guatemala's first lady has played hostess to such a large group of officials from outside her realm.

She makes no speeches, organizes no clubs, and preaches no modern theories of woman's independence. But Dona Marta, though she stays in the background, is said to have set more precedents than any previous Latin ruler's wife.

Bravery is one of her chief characteristics. Before General Ubico became President six years ago, and at a time when it was virtually unheard of in any Latin-American country, Dona Marta always accompanied her husband into remote and unfrequented sections of the country. Today she remains at his side on all official and unofficial trips.

During a Revolution

She seems not to know the meaning of fear. About six years ago, during a revolution in Guatemala, while her husband was away from home, would-be assassins attacked her house. Black eyes flashing from beneath incredibly long lashes, Dona with a gun in her hand, stalked to the front porch, faced the screaming mob alone and dared them to shoot.

Fishing, hiking, hunting and horseback riding are among Señora Ubico's hobbies. These do not seem unusual to the average woman in the States, but they are a radical departure from the sheltered Latin woman's existence. And not only does Dona Marta enjoy outdoor sports, she excels in them. Often she and the President go off on fishing jaunts together—sometimes alone or with a group of their closest associates. Good natured rivalry in the piscatorial art runs high. It is then that Dona's sense of humor is keenest. The comradeship that exists between the President and his wife makes their matrimonial life an outstanding success.

President Ubico, it is said, respects her opinions on every subject. However, although well informed on current events and governmental affairs of her country, Dona takes no official part, and makes no open suggestions on official matters.

Prefers Tailored Clothes

Distinctly a woman of the out of doors, the first lady of Guatemala prefers simple tailored sports togs to clothes of the dressier type. Blue is her favorite color but gray, according to those who see her, is her most becoming shade. All her clothes, including evening gowns are extremely conservative. She spurns extreme hats. In fact, except when absolutely necessary, she wears no hat at all. And she uses no cosmetics at any time.

A great wit at parties, Dona Marta seldom attends them. She never accepts luncheon or dinner engagements but occasionally puts in a brief appearance at a tea. Large functions hold little attraction for her. She is much happier with her small group of intimate friends. Loyal to her childhood friends, Señora Ubico has not dropped a single one of them since becoming the key woman of Guatemala. In fact, she is seldom seen except with her own little group of 12 or some member of her family. Members of the diplomatic corps regret that she does not add her humorous but intelligent wit to their gatherings more often.

Has Many Pets

Dona's time is divided between the presidential palace in Guatemala City and her Fincka (country home). Located on a huge promontory 10 kilometers from Antigua it overlooks the surrounding valley and highway. It is at the Fincka that Dona casts aside her official position. There she romps about the countryside with her 14 dogs, 6 Persian cats, and a pet baby tiger. The dogs are chows and Boston terriers. Besides the numerous dogs and cats, she has several canaries. When she is not taking care of the animals, she spends her time planting raspberries or digging in her flower garden.

The Fincka further reveals her taste for simple things. Her furniture is Spanish colonial except for one room that she is decorating in Indian motifs. Furniture in this room and the ornaments are all in authentic native designs. There are no frills or other frou frou in the house any where.

Dona Marta Lainfiesta de Ubico is typical of the aristocratic Latin woman in one respect: she believes that a woman's place is in the home—but not in the kitchen. Also, she never goes anywhere without first getting the President's permission.

Genevieve Reynolds

Backward Interest

Who's afraid of the big bad bustle? . . . Not pert Jane Wyman, who shows us that these charmingly revived "relics" can be flattering and smart. Her dinner gown is of black taffeta. The bustle is modified—achieved through the use of black taffeta fluting and wood-violet velvet ribbon. The brief cap sleeves show the same fluting and velvet trim.

So That Size 36 Will Mean Just That

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

This city has just been designated to help in a nationwide project to standardize the sizes of women's garments. When the study is completed, a "size 36" dress will be just that the United States over, and not 36 if made by an East Coast manufacturer, and 34 or 38 if made somewhere else, say WPA officials who have charge of the project here.

Milady pays a pretty penny for alterations to ready-made garments, as things stand now, it is said. Standardizing the sizes not only will save her needless expense and disappointment, but will benefit manufacturers, and shorten the lines of disappointed people at exchange desks in department stores.

Dress patterns are also to be included in the study. The woman who does her own sewing will no longer encounter difficulties due to wrongly sized patterns, it is hoped.

A WPA grant of $35,595 has been allotted to carry on the project here. While that may seem a large sum, it will be more than offset by the alteration costs saved consumers, WPA officials contend.

To arrive at measurements that will fit the average person, a comprehensive survey is to be made here and at other points in the nation. The findings will be sent to a central point, and the correct average figured out.

Friends Who Listen, Then Help

At Work in England's Citizens' Advisory Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A new branch of war work is making its appearance in Great Britain. All over the country there are springing up Citizens' Advisory Bureaus, and outside the sandbagged doorways of friendly shops flap cardboard notices which display, in hastily written characters, the addresses of local Bureaus to which citizens may appeal.

Many months before war actually broke out in Europe, certain members of British Government departments foresaw that where, during hostilities, half the nation would find itself swept into the service of the great war machine, the other half would stand to face a host of undreamed of problems arising out of the dislocation of home and business life which follows on a state of war.

The Home Front

The members of the Government departments sought some provision of relief. They found it at the offices of the National Council for Social Service. The National Council, calling in the aid of the Charity Organization Society, undertook to set up and staff those Citizens' Advisory Bureaus advertised by the cardboard notices outside the sandbagged doors of friendly shops.

To visit a Bureau is to discover how vast may be the problems which mount up for private people even during the very earliest days of war. How vast a measure of relief may be afforded by even one understanding worker who, with sound knowledge of social conditions can listen and offer suggestions.

The people who come to the Bureau come in constant procession. Their problems are legion. There is the British man evacuated from Belgium with his wife and young family, homeless and entirely without knowledge as to how to proceed. There is the young married couple who, having paid £10 deposit on their newly acquired furniture, now cannot continue payment and are at a loss what to do.

There is the entire family—father, mother, and children—who want evacuation but refuse to be separated. The parents of children already evacuated who are not satisfied with conditions and want to get them back. The young men—there are many of these—who, called up on national service, are uncertain as to how to deal with the problem of house rent which they may not be able to pay. The scores of young couples who want to be married immediately, but do not know how instant action may be achieved.

Such are some of the questions, and the receiving of satisfactory answers may make all the difference to the months, or possibly years, of war which lie ahead.

In Constant Touch

The workers in the Bureaus are in constant and lively touch with every available agency of information and know just where the best advice may be obtained. If they cannot deal directly with the problems presented, they know exactly where those problems must be sent for solution.

No applicant is hurried. Not one is turned away. Those in charge say that the discovery of a friend who is willing, in troubled times, to listen attentively and to offer the right kind of practical sympathy, will often of itself smooth out tangled circumstances and set matters to rights.

Quandary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lady, what is that I view
Perched upon your lovely brow
At an angle plain to see
Gravity should not allow?
Could it be a leaf, perchance,
Blown by some capricious breeze
Or a bird's nest dropped, no doubt,
As you walked beneath the trees?
Gentle lady, no offence,
But I fear you're not aware.
Please accept my kind intent—
There is something in your hair.

But the lady, with disdain,
Said, "Kind sir, if you must know,
The object of your deep concern
Is what the French call a chapeau."

Charles J. Brown

Little Gem Music Box
playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go" "O gentle presence"
Price $6.00 post-paid anywhere in the U. S.
Order direct from
GEM MUSIC BOX COMPANY
Tel. KIR. 6346
P. O. Box 144 Cambridge, Mass.

HANNAH DUTAUD'S COOK BOOK
New Edition, Enlarged Index.
Recipes for every need. Chapters on Home-Making, Table Service, Invalid Cookery, Infant Feeding. $2.75; post. 5c. From "Double A" agents or
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 W. Jackson Boulevard
Dept. 404, Chicago

SLIPS and KNITWEAR
Tailored and lace-trimmed slips made of Bemberg Rayon Satin Rene and Crepe Rene — Short, Regular, Long. We also cater to larger sizes in slips and Knitted Coat Sweaters.
Many Monitor readers have commented on our outstanding values.
We guarantee every order
Send postal for our descriptive folder
RENIER 2961 ATLANTIC AVE. BROOKLYN :: N. Y.

NOW! — An Amazing, New Triple Screen "SIFT-CHINE"
One Operation Sifts Flour Three Times
"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates — "just squeeze the handle" — stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality — built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two encircling pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 6 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. ★★★ MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 3086 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.
Insist on a GENUINE "SIFT-CHINE" Flour Sifter "Just squeeze the handle"

MONARCH FRUITS
"GROWN where NATURE does her *BEST"
MONARCH APRICOTS
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used. Sold only by Independent Grocers.
*In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon.
MONARCH 424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 86 years"
REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Canners and Manufacturers

Burnett's pure VANILLA
ALL children need milk for nourishment. ½ teaspoon Burnett's pure Vanilla and ½ teaspoon sugar make them clamor for more and more.

Beauty contest winner
THE MISS ENNA JETTICK OF 1939
Cameo $6
"Cameo" came—and "Cameo" conquered! Here's the captivating little step-in that's taking the fashion world by storm! Tailored enough to go with your new fall suit. Smart enough to take first prize at the afternoon bridge club!
Brown or Black Suede Calf.
Sizes 3½ to 9, AAAA to C.
OTHER STYLES $5 TO $6
Listen to "ENNA JETTICK MELODIES" every Sunday afternoon, N. B. C. Coast-to-Coast Network
Enna Jetticks
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day's sales 1,163,330
1939 volume to date 218,462,908
1938 volume to date 233,576,413

Many Stocks Show Gain In Active Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Steels, rails and aircrafts found favor in today's stock market and leaders added fractions to around a point.

Heaviest business was at the opening and before luncheon time. Then the pace slowed. Near the final hour many issues were under their best.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,600,000 shares.

As the Senate neared a final vote on repeal of the arms embargo, with leading proponents predicting it would be lifted, the aircrafts and other war shares benefitted. Possibility of an early conclusion to hostilities abroad was believed further off as a result of the speech of German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, in which he declared for a "fight to the finish."

American stocks were higher in both London and Amsterdam. The latter bourse turned down a bit at the close. Bonds pointed upward as did most important commodities.

Prominent among gainers most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, North American aviation, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Santa Fe, New York Central, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Union Carbide, U. S. Gypsum, Celanese, General Tire and International Nickel.

In the curb Aluminum Co., Heyden Chemical, Quaker Oats and Waco Aircraft climbed a bit.

Bonds Advance

Selected foreign dollar loans lunged forward in the bond market again today, outstripping the more modest forward tendencies of U. S. Government and corporate issues.

Bond dealers seemed somewhat surprised at the gains in the foreign section, especially in view of the bellicose von Ribbentrop speech Tuesday.

Advances ranging to around 5 points were posted for loans of Denmark, Finland, Japan, Hungary, Norway, Prussia, Australia and Brisbane.

U. S. Governments added more than ½ point in some cases.

Ralls benefited by the deluge of favorable earnings reports and prospects of sustained traffic. Marked up here were Santa Fe 4s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s of '75, Frisco 4½s of '78 and Union Pacific 3½s.

Wheat Prices Rise In Light Trading

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Wheat prices, after showing only a slightly firmer tendency during much of the session today, finally worked up as much as a cent a bushel. Trade, however, was light.

Buying interest was stimulated by continued drought in the southwestern and western portions of the wheat belt.

Cash prices advanced nearly a cent in sympathy with the spot market and soy beans advanced sharply 2½ cents to near the season highs.

Wheat closed ½-⅞ higher, December 85-85⅛, May 84⅝-¾; corn ½-⅞ up, December 50-49¾, May 52¾-⅝; oats ½-⅝ higher.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos	⅝	⅝	½@ ⅝
Prime 4-6 mos	¾	¾	¾@1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	36⅛c	36⅝c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
60 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
90 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
4 months	⅝@½%	⅝@½%	⅝@½%
5-6 months	⅝@⅞%	⅝@⅞%	⅝@⅞%

London Market

Short bills	1½@1⅝%	1⅝%	⅝%
3 mos bills	1⅝@1⅞	1⅞@1¾	⅝%
Bar gold	168s	168s	145s 9d
Bar silver	22 1d	23 3d	19 3d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent	
Atlanta	1	Calcutta	3
Boston	1	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	1	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1	London	3
Kansas City	1	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	4
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	4½
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 25

Sterling:	Europe Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$4.01¼	$4.01¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.01¼	4.01¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0227¾	.0228	†
Belgium—beiga	.1674	.1673	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2244	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0194x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0372x	.0371x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0072x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0233x	.0298

South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡§	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2360	.8440
India—rupee	.3040	.3040	.6180
Java—florin	.5410	.5410	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2519	.2519	*
Shanghai—dol	.0806	.0837½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4630	.4719	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8962½	.8950	1.6931

Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2065x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)†	7	65	64	65	+ ½
54½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	55⅞	55	55⅞	+1⅜
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	16	10	9⅞	10	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 17
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	9	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅞
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	18	63	62¼	62¼	−1¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	16	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	32	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	19	19	19	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	19	26	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	Oct 23
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	19	185	184	184	−1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ½
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	62	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	64¾	66	+ ½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	21	44½	43¼	44½	+ ¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	67¾	67⅝	67¾	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	22½	22	22½	+ ½
37⅞	16¾	Am Airlines	7	38⅛	37¼	37¼	− ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	8	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	22	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	2	55½	53½	53½	−2¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	113	110½	110½	−2¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	−1½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	39¼	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅝
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	61	60¼	61	+ ¼
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	71	25½	24½	25⅜	+1
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	112	112	112	−1¾
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122	122	122	+2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6¼	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2½	2½	2½	
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	28½	27⅜	27½	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Oct 23
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	6	26	25½	26	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39½	38	39½	Oct 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅜
3½	1¾	Am Ice	2	2½	2½	2½	
26	14½	Am Ice pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	13	28	27½	28	+ ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	70½	70½	70½	− ½
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	132	15⅛	13⅜	15	+1½
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal-(⅛g)	17	28	26⅝	28	+1
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
51¾	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	5	51¾	51¼	51¼	+ ¾
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	18	45¼	44¼	45	+1⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	143	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	39	21½	20⅜	21½	+ ⅞
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	79½	79¼	79½	− ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	32	13½	12⅛	13¼	+1¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	21	56⅜	55¾	56½	+1¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	139¼	138⅞	138⅞	− ⅛
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	−1½
41	20¾	Am Steel Fdrs	21	39½	38½	39½	+1
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12⅛	12	12	− ⅛
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	7	17	16	17	+1⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	24½	24	24	− ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	93⅜	92¾	92¾	Oct 24
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 23
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	9	167⅜	166¾	167⅜	+1⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	80	80	80	+ ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	82	81½	81⅞	− ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	5	141	140⅝	140⅝	−⅜
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	77	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	18	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
64¾	28¾	Am Woolen pf	16	55⅞	54¼	55¼	+ ¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	15	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	
40	20⅞	Anaconda (¾g)	74	34¾	34⅛	34¾	+1⅛
54⅛	35	Anacon W & C	2	44	44	44	+ ½
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	6	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	+ ⅞
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	14½	14½	14½	Oct 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32½	32	32½	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Oct 24
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	58	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	8	50½	50	50	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	3	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	21	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	77	77	77	+1
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	79	79	79	−1¾
38	30	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 23
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	45	33	32½	32⅞	+ ⅞
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	4	64	63	64	+1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	29	27	26	27	+1
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	19½	19½	19½	− ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	16	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	106	106	106	Oct 24
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	16	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	63	63	63	+ ¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	5	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 18
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	190	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜

B

21¼	9½	Bald Loco ct	65	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	16	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	21	21	21	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	50	18½	17⅜	18½	+1⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¾
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	14	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	8	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	Oct 24
9½	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	240	32	31¼	33	+2
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	6	21	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅛	Oct 17
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	43	42	43	+1
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	100	93¾	92¼	93¾	+2¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	115½	115¼	115½	+ ½
31	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	8	32	31¼	32	+1¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	6	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	25	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	115	31⅛	30½	30⅞	+ ½
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	6	27	26½	27	+1
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
32	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	60	21½	21	21	− ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	72	28⅞	27¾	28¾	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛
34½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	34½	34½	34½	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	21	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	100	26½	25⅛	26½	+1½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 23
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	12	12	12	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42½	42⅜	42½	Oct 23
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (⅛g)	25	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅝
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	22	23⅛	22½	22½	− ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	35	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¾
8	4	Budd Mfg	22	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
30	15½	Bullard Co	9	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ½
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	16	31⅞	30	31⅞	+1⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	15	19	18¾	19	+ ½
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	28	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
9½	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	29	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	+ ¾
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	5¼	5	5¼	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	21	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ½
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	25½	25⅛	25½	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	14	2¼	2	2⅛	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	37	16⅜	15⅞	16	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	29	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 20
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	+ ⅜
33	13⅞	Carbent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	83½	82	83	+ ½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	13	60½	59	60½	+ ½
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	134	28¾	28	28¾	+1
19¼	7⅞	Celotex Corp	43	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	15	4¼	4	4⅛	− ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	7	6½	7	+ ⅞
14⅞	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 24
67⅜	31⅝	Century R M	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	41	40½	41	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	50	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ½
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
30	17	Champ Pap & F	4	28¼	27½	28¼	+1⅜
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	4	21¼	21	21¼	Oct 24
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	46	43⅞	43⅛	43¾	+ ¾
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Oct 24
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	14	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅜

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	4	1	1	1	− ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¾g)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 20
1⅝	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	34	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ½
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	8	37½	36½	36½	−1
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	+1½
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	− ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	1	1	1	Oct 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ½
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	12	12	12	
13½	5	Childs Co	4	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	129	93⅜	91½	93¼	+2¼
147⅜	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	12	12	12	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	*9	34	33¼	33½	
37⅜	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	16	39	38	38½	+1⅜
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	31	50⅜	49¼	50⅛	+1⅜
35¾	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	32	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅜
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	6	119	117½	118⅞	+2⅞
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	28	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅝
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	4	35¼	35	35	
24⅞	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	6	24	23½	24	+ ½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	8	23⅜	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	8	23⅛	22½	22½	+1¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	75	7⅞	7⅞	7½	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82¼	82	82	
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	23	8½	7½	8½	+1
30½	16	Col P pf(2.40k)	7	20⅜	19	20⅜	+1⅝
94	73	Col Carb (4)	13	95½	94	95¼	+1¾
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	13	48½	47¾	47⅞	− ⅛
109⅜	98½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	53¾	53¼	53½	− ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Oct 23
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	16	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Com'th & South	106	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	18	70¼	69¾	70	+ ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	178	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	12	25⅝	24¾	25½	+1
8	5	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8	8¼	+ ½
30⅝	15½	Cons Aircraft	122	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ ¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Prices Off as Resale Goods Appear

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 24—The lull in buying pressure in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week brought a sharp increase in offerings of resale goods, and in some lines most of the active trading of the week was monopolized by such second hand goods.

Fears of Shortage Vanish

Buyers, forced to cram their deliveries within a short period, sometimes found their gray goods being shipped in larger quantities than they could take care of in a normal way and so found it advantageous to resell their current surplus yardage and buy more for forward delivery, rather than put this extra yardage in storage against future needs.

Believing much of this reselling was done because of financial necessities, mills and their selling agents chose to retire from the market themselves until this weakly held merchandise passed into stronger hands. The heavy backlog of unfilled orders on most mill books made it particularly easy for manufacturers to do this, and their action has placed the entire market on a firmer basis.

Reselling seemed to be most noticeable in some of the fine combed yarn clothes such as combed lawns, organdies and voiles, and also in fabrics like combed broadcloths, some of which were resold at levels as much as half a cent a yard under first hand quotations.

On 136x60s and 128x68s combed broadcloths there were sales of forward deliveries and also some business in November-December shipments at 11 to 11¼ cents, though practically all first hands quoted 11½ cents. The 37-inch, 4.10 yard, 144x76s sold at 12 cents flat in second hands, but mills still were quoting 12½ cents. On 128x64s made of slubbed yarn the mills were asking 12¼ cents, while second hands were doing business at 11¾ cents and in some cases as low as 11½ cents.

Prices Easier

Standard print cloths moved in only moderate quantities and prices were slightly softer, though not quotably different than during the preceding week. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares sold at 7¼ cents for delivery running from December forward, while the 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s brought generally 6¼ cents. On 38½-inch 6.25 yard 60x48s, most of the trading was at 4½ cents.

Total sales for the week were far short of the current off-take from the looms, and manufacturers already are being warned against stepping up mill operations beyond the double shift basis, lest consumption of goods fails to keep up with production.

Mexican Petroleum Exports Cut 58 P. C.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Authoritative sources said the European war had cut Mexico's petroleum exports 58 per cent and that this might force an early solution of this country's oil expropriation dispute with the United States.

These quarters predicted a final tabulation of foreign trade figures for September would show a decline of approximately $1,400,000 compared with July.

This decline was reported to have persuaded President Lazaro Cardenas to consider carefully modified proposals for the solution of the conflict.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.84⅝	.85⅛	.84¼	.85	.84½
May	.84¼	.84⅞	.83⅞	.84⅝	.84
July	.82	.83⅜	.82⅜	.83¼	.82¾
	Corn				
Dec.	.49⅛	.50	.49	.50	.49⅛
May	.52	.53⅛	.51⅞	.52¾	.52⅛
July	.53	.53⅜	.53	.53⅜	.53
	Oats				
Dec.	.35⅝	.36⅜	.35⅝	.36¼	.35⅝
May	.34½	.35	.34⅜	.35	.33⅝
July	.32⅜	.32⅞	.32¼	.32¾	.32⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.52½	.53⅜	.52¼	.53¼	.52⅛
May	.53½	.54⅜	.53¼	.54¼	.53⅛
July	.54¼	.54¼	.54¼	.54¼	.53⅛

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	9.06	9.16	9.05	9.14		9.07
Jan	9.00	9.06	9.00	9.04		8.99n
Mar	8.85	8.96	8.85	8.96		8.86
May	8.72	8.81	8.72	8.79		8.72
July	.55	8.63	8.55	8.62		8.54

Spots 9.42, up 7 points. nNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury October 23 compared with Oct. 22, 1938, comparable date a year ago shown in parentheses: Receipts $17,513,164.19 ($9,017,429.43); expenditures $43,814,508.48 ($24,729,484.-657,346,034.44); working balance included $1,206,077,872.94 ($2,050,313,156.03); customs receipts for month $23,636,437.12 ($22,010,609.55); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,686,004,851.98 ($1,743,555,892.-33); expenditures $3,040,436,961.24 ($2,798,435,415.24); excess of expenditures $1,354,432,109.26 ($1,054,879,522.91); gross debt $40,964,964,869.31 ($38,420,975,033.27); increase over previous day $561,639.16; gold assets $17,026,564,839.45 ($14,012,382,586.-33).

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No 3	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.97	1.92
Wld Mar No 4	1.62½	1.64½	1.61	1.61½	1.61
Wld May No 4	1.64½	1.65½	1.61½	1.61½	1.61

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.0
March	107.2	107.2	106.2	106.5	106.9
May	105.2	105.2	104.3	104.3 · 104.8	

Allis-Chalmers Employs More

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. reported that its employment as of Sept. 30 was 13,317 as against 10,301 on the like 1938 date.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Salesin $1000	High	Low	2:00
28 3⅜s '47-43	109.5	109.3	109.3
1 3¼s '45-43	109.5	109.5	109.5
1 3¼s '46-44	109.3	109.3	109.3
1 4s '54-44	113.7	113.7	113.7
2 2¾s '47-45	107.2	107.2	107.2
15 2½s '45	107	106.26	107
1 3s '48-46	108.6	108.6	108.6
25 2½s '49-46	109.2	109.2	109.2
1 4¼s '52-47	117.6	117.6	117.6
2 2½s '48	105.20	105.20	105.20
3 2½s '52..50	103.13	103.13	103.13
2 2¾s '54-51	104.30	104.30	104.30
9 3s '55-51	107.26	107.26	107.26
61 2¾s '60-55	105.8	105.2	105.6
85 2¾s '59-56	104.5	104.4	104.5
6 2¾s '65-60	103.29	103.26	103.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-52	105.19	105.19	105.19

Home Owners Loan

4 4s '52-44	106.12	106.12	106.12
25 1½s '57-45	99.30	99.28	99.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4⅛s '46 st	106	106	106
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94	94	94
25 Am & For P 6s 2030	61¾	61½	61½
46 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
20 Am &T 3½s '43	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
22 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅞	106	106
22 Am T&T 3¼s '61	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	106½	106½	106½
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	106½	106½	106½
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107	107¼
5 Ang C ..itra deb'67	35	35	35
15 Arm Del 4s '57	98	97¾	98
16 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
15 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105¼	105½
8 At&SF 4s 1905-55	94⅜	94½	94⅜
4 AT&SF 4s 1900-55	94½	94½	94½
2 AT&SF 4s '60	92½	92½	92½
10 AT&SF 4½s'48	103	102¾	103¼
6 A C Line 1s4s'52	82½	82	82½
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	33½	33½	33½
1 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	33	33	33
1 B&O 1st 5s 48	68	68	68
1 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	67¼	67¼	67¼
17 B&O rfg 5s '95	30½	29¾	30½
21 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	30	29¼	30
13 B&O 5s '96 F	30½	30⅛	30½
2 B&O 5s '96F ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29½	29½	29½
48 B&O cv 4½s2'60	22	21¾	22
46 B&O cv 4½s2'60 ct	21	20½	21
11 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅞	67½	67⅞
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
3 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	49	49	49
1 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	115	115	115
11 Bell TPa 5s'60C	127¾	127¾	127¾
16 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107	106½	107
53 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103	102½	102¾
23 Beth Stl 3½s'52	111	110¼	110¼
11 Beth Stl 3½s '59	98½	98¼	98¼
20 Boston&Me 5s '67	42½	42	52½
36 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	38¾	38	38¾
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	42¾	42½	42⅝
9 Bos&NY AirL 4s'55	9¼	8½	9¼
5 Bkly Edis 3¾s'66	106	106	106
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	74½	74¼	74¼
7 Bkly Un Elist5s'50	82½	82½	82½
8 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	92½	92⅜	92½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Buf R&P 4½s'57	45¼	45	45¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	44½	44½	44½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	46	46	46
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	99½	99	99
7 Can Sou 5s 62	88	87¾	88
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	105	105	105
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
32 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	106½	106¼	106½
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	102½	102½	102½
26 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100	100	100
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	100⅛	100	100⅛
25 Can Pac 5s 54	83	82¼	82¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	83½	83½	83½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	70½	69⅝	70½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	95¼	95	95
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	83	83	83
2 Cen Hud G&E 3⅛s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	57	56½	57
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74½	74¼	74½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg	70	70	70
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18¾	18½	18¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	76	75⅜	76
1 C&O 4½s 92	119	119	119
44 C&O 3½s 96 D	97	96¾	96¾
31 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	97	97	97
3 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	102½	102½	102½
17 Chi & Alton 3s 49	13¼	12¾	13¼
10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	92	91½	92
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	96	96	96
10 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
22 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	19	18¾	18¾
18 Chic Gt West 4s 59	22½	22¼	22½
1 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9¼	9	9¼
57 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2¾
4 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	30	30	30
4 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
15 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¼	5	5¼
6 Chi&N W4s '87 st	16	16	16
2 CRI&P 4½s'52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88	16½	16¼	16½
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
4 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	93½	93½	93½
1 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	93½	93½	93½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11½	11¼	11½
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35¾	35	35½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
16 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16½	16½	16½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16½	16½	16½
2 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
61 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16¾	16½	16½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4⅞	4⅞
23 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
43 Mob & Oh 5s '38	37⅞	37	37
20 Mob & O 4½s '77	31½	31	31
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	59	59	59
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98¾	98½	98½
7 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	42	42	42
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	48	47½	48
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	105	105	105
6 Nassau El 4s '51	42	42	42
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	106	105½	105¾
25 Nat Distill 3½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	⅜	⅜	⅜
62 Natl Steel 3s '65	100¼	100	100¼
N Eng T & T 4½s '61 B	121	121	121
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	109	109	109
1 NO Gt Nor 5s '83	76¼	76	76
2 NO Pub Sv 5½ '52 A	105½	105½	105½
14 N Orl Term 4s '53	68⅛	68	68⅛
2 NO Tex & M 5½s '54	36½	36½	36½
47 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69	68	68¾
56 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62¼	61½	61¾
29 NYC cn 4s '98	66	65½	66
3 NYC 3¾s '46	80½	80	80½
64 NYC cv 3¾s '56	71	70½	70¾
47 NYC & HR 4s '42	87	86⅞	87
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97	79	79	79
5 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
2 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	77	76½	77
5 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	70½	70½	70½
55 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	62½	62	62
1 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	81½	81½	81½
26 NY Conn RR 5s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	54¾	54¾
42 NY Edis 3¼s'65	106	105⅝	106
10 NY NH & H 6s '48	19½	19	19⅜
4 NY NH & H clt 6s '40	26½	26½	26½
10 NY NH & H 4½s '67	18½	18½	18½
9 NY NH & H s '47	15⅝	15½	15⅝
6 NY NH & H 4s '56	15½	15¼	15½
1 NY NH & H 3½s '54	14½	14½	14½
1 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	106	106	106
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	104½	104½	104½
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	101⅜	100¾	101
1 NY S & W gen 5s '40	7	7	7
10 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102⅜	101¾	101¾
11 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	55	54⅞	55
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11	11	11
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12	12	12
2 Nor Am Co 4s'59	106	106	106
20 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	104½	104¼	104½
10 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105	105	105
12 Nor Pac 4s 2047	63½	63¼	63¼
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	71	70¾	71
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45¼	44¾	45¼
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	106¾	105½	105½
5 Ogden&Lcho 4s'48	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	107½	107⅜	107½
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107	107
14 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	104	103¾	103¾
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105⅜	105½	105½
3 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105	105	105
4 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	79½	79½	79½
25 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	105¾	105¼	105¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112	111¾	111¾
3 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	83	82½	83
50 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	104	104¾	104¾
80 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	106	105⅝	105¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	116¾	116¾	116¾
19 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99	99½	99⅝
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86¾	86	86¾
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	94½	94½	94½
6 Pen RR 4¼s'85 E	94	93¾	93¾
9 Pen RR 3¾s'70	88	87½	88
14 Pen RR 3¼s'52	89¾	89¼	89¼
12 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	71	68½	71
22 Peoria & Pek Un 6s'90	9	9	9⅞
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113	112⅝	113
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108	108	108
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'77 C	105½	105½	105½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	105	105	105
8 Phila Co 5s'67	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Phillips Pet 3s'48	113½	113	113
4 PCC & St L 4½s'77	97½	96¼	97½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	98½	98½	98½
5 Pitts & W Va 4½s'58 A	51¼	51¼	51¼
6 Pitts & W Va 4½s'59 B	51¼	51	51¼
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	51	51	51
25 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	78	77¼	77⅞
2 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	42	42	42
1 Por Ri ATob'42 unst	41¼	41¼	41¼
46 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	18	18	18
5 Pressed Steel C 5s'51	85½	85½	85½
2 Purity Bak 5s'48	102	102	102
22 Ready 4½s'57 A	77½	77⅛	77¼
1 Rem Arms 4¼s'36 ww	97½	97½	97½
8 Republic Steel 5½s'54	110¼	110¼	110¼
13 Republic Stl 4½s61	94½	93½	94½
7 Republic Stl 4½s'56	95	94⅞	95
4 Rutland Can 4s'49	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 StLIM&S R&G '33	63	63	63¼
3 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1 StLouSanFr 5s 55 st	59	59	59
10 St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11½	11½
14 St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12⅜	12½
10 StLSPF4½s '78 st st	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 St L SW 5s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 St L SW rfg 5s '90	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	97	97	97
2 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
5 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9½	9½	9½
69 Sea A L 4s '50 st	15½	15⅛	15½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6½	6½	6½
2 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17 Shell Un 2½s '54	94	94	94
30 Simmons cv 4s '52	100	99¾	100
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
19 Socony-Vac 3s '64	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
23 So Bell T & T 3s '79	101	100¾	100⅞
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109	109	109
4 So Col Pow 6s '47	105	104⅜	105⅜
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105⅜	105¼	105¼
48 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55	54½	55
68 Sou Pac 4½s '81	54¾	54½	54¾
58 So Pac 4½s '69	55	54½	55
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68¾	68½	68¾
3 So Pac cv 4s '49	54	53¾	53¾
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55	55¼	55½
2 South Ry 6½s '56	83	83	83
38 South Ry 4s 6s '56	78½	78	78½
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	61¾	61⅜	61⅝
9 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	103½	103¼	103⅜
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	18½	18½	18½
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103½	103½	103¼
15 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	102	101⅞	101⅞
24 Studebaker cv 6s '45	98	97	97
5 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	106¾	107
34 Tex Corp 3s '59	101¾	101½	101⅝
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	79	79	79
48 Third Ave 4s '60	14¾	15	15⅜
17 Third Ave 4s '60	50	50	50
11 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	86	86	86
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107½	107	107½
1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	105 29-32	105	29-32
13 Un Oil Cal 3s '55	100½	100¾	100⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	112	112
22 Un Pac 3½s '71	98	98	98
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	96	96	96
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73¾	73	73¾
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	87	87	87
13 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100½	99¾	100¼
19 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¼	101	101¼
3 Vanadium 5s '41	112½	112½	112½
7 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	107	107	107
7 Va Ry & C&C 5s '49	44	44	44
16 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43¼	43	43
7 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25	25	25
10 Wabash 5s '76 B	11½	11½	11½
2 Walker H 4½s'45	103½	103½	103½
1 Walwrth 6s '55	80	80	80
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50	50	50
40 W Penn Pwr 5s'46	87¼	86¾	86¾
11 Western Un 5s '51	73½	72½	73½
1 Western Un 5s '60	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
1 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	12¼	12¼	12¼
11 Wilson &Co 4s '55	103	102½	102½
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	96	96	96
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	105	105
8 Youngst S&T 4s '48	113½	113	113½

Foreign Bonds

1 Adriatic El 7s '52	67	67	67
1 Agr M Bk 6s '47	24½	24½	24½
2 Antioquia 7s '45A	12	12	12
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	11½	11½	11½
2 Antioquia 7s '45 D	12	12	12
6 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	10¾	10¾	10¾
21 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	73¼	72⅝	73¼
34 Argentine 4s '7 An	73	72¾	73
28 Argentine 4½s '48	92¼	92¼	92¼
14 Australia 4½s '56	74¾	74½	74½
3 Belgium 7s '55	93	92½	93
1 Brazil 8s '41	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12½	12¼	12¼
15 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12½	12½	12½
2 Brazil C Rec Et 7s '52	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Brisbane 5s '58	72	72	72
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	54	54	54
1 BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	53¼	53¼	53¼
11 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	54¼	54	54
10 Bulgaria 7s 67	12½	12½	12½
6 Canada 5s 52	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
24 Canada 4s 60	100	99¾	99¾
9 Canada 3¼s 61	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
2 Canada 3s 67	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛
8 ChileMtgBk6c61asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 ChileMtgBk6s62asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 Chile 6s 61 Feb	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Chile 6s 61 Sept½	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Chile 6s 62	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
15 Chile 6s 63	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Chile 6s 63 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	23½	23½	23½
12 Copenhag 5s 62	58¾	57¾	58
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	54	54	54
12 Denmark 4s 42	78	77¼	77¼
13 Denmark 5½s 55	65	65	65
20 Denmark 4½s 62	59⅝	58¾	59⅛
1 Dom 5½s 42	69½	69½	69½
1 Finland 6s 45	83½	83½	83½
4 French 7½s 41	102½	102½	102½
8 GerGov 5½s'65	10⅝	10½	10½
4 Ger Govt 7s '49	11	11	11
9 GtConElJap6½s'50	85¾	84	85¾
1 Haiti 6s '52	82	82	82
1 Helsingfors 6½s'60	82	82	82
5 Hungarg 4½s'79 ext	20	19	20
7 Hung Munic 7s '46	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ltal Cr Cons7s'47B	69	69	69
6 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	56	55	56
16 Italy 7s 1951	70½	69¾	69¾
2 Japan 6½s'54	77½	77½	77½

Wool Prices Hold, Despite Lull in Trade

Weekly Wool Review

With raw wool in a strong statistical position, the lull in trading fails to make any appreciable dents in the price structure. Holders of the chief accumulations in this market are refusing to make more than slight concessions in price, as eviden

Commerce and Finance

Sharp Business Rise Gives Jobs to Big Army of Workers

Business and Industry

Ickes Discerns Waste in Coal, Oil Industries

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes told the National Coal Association today that unless a more conservative policy is adopted in oil production "we will prematurely be forced to turn to synthetic gasoline or to expensive substitutes for our supply of liquid fuel."

Likewise, he said, there is too much waste in the coal industry, adding that the problems of conserving the nation's vital fuels "are thrown into relief by the wars in Europe and the Orient."

"While we are rich in total reserves of coal, our known supplies of high-grade coals are definitely restricted, . . . and the best coal beds are being mined at a rapid rate," Mr. Ickes said in a prepared speech broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

On Way to Exhaustion

Some of the mines, he declared, are "well on their way to exhaustion."

"The anthracite deposit of Pennsylvania, for example, is more than 29 per cent depleted. The high quality, smokeless coals of Southern West Virginia in seams now considered mineable will last only about 85 years, at the 1929 rate of production. The life of the great Pittsburgh bed in Pennsylvania . . . is limited to 100 years by the same measurement, and Connellsville coking coal, which contributed heavily to the development of the American Iron and steel industry, probably will be sufficient for only from 20 to 30 years.

"The situation in oil and natural gas is more critical. Our resources of these fuels are definitely and seriously limited. The National Resources Committee states that our proven oil reserves have been estimated at 15,000,000,000 barrels, which is only about 12 times our consumption in the one year of 1937.

"Our natural gas resources have been estimated at from 60 to 100 trillion cubic feet, or at most, about 50 times the 1937 production. Despite this, we are allowing our oil and natural gas resources to be exploited without that careful regulation that would have regard for both the immediate and the future needs of the nation."

Protected by Coal Act

Orders for coal and oil have multiplied since the war began and prices have risen, Mr. Ickes said, and added a warning that the nation must "take care that the unhappy consequences of the last war be avoided this time.

He said the coal industry was fortunate in having the machinery of the Coal Act by which it could prepare itself "for peace and protect yourselves against the too great hazards of an unpredictable future."

Speaking of the consequences of the last war, he said: "The collapse of purchasing power in the coal industry after 1923 was felt directly by such business as food, clothing, household furnishings and automobiles. The collapse spread . . . crippling and closing factories.

"Whether we like to admit it or not—the nation as a whole—cannot afford to let any major industry, no matter how much it wants to do so, bankrupt itself. Every business and industry is an integral part of a whole, like the strands in a tapestry. You can not tear one without damaging the whole fabric. . . .

"So far as we can, we must so conduct our affairs as to avaid another post-war collapse in our natural resource industries."

New Menasco Head

Lockheed by J. H. Washburn

A. E. Shelton

Appointed President and a Director of the Menasco Manufacturing Company. Mr. Shelton is resigning as head of the Purchasing Department of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to take up his new duties immediately. The Menasco firm is the largest producer on the Pacific Coast of air-cooled, in-line aircraft engines.

Says Oil Trade Responsive To Public Needs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—William S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told the Federal Monopoly Committee today that no "drastic overturn of established business relationships" was justified in the oil industry.

Appearing before the committee as the last of eight witnesses presented by the American Petroleum Institute, Mr. Farish declared that "there is competition in the petroleum industry and that competition has been in the public interest."

High Social Performance

Asserting that "the weight of the evidence is that the social performance of the industry has been of the highest order," Farish added, "As we see it, our achievements and our progressive spirit are definitely the result of competition."

The witness contended that although some 20 major integrated companies handle the bulk of the oil business, there were many and increasing opportunities for small, "independent" operators in most branches of the industry.

He said most of the nation's oil discoveries were made by the small business man and that the number of independent producers was increasing. He conceded, however, that in the refining industry the small operator was at a disadvantage in competing with the large company because of technological advance and the uneconomic character of some locations.

Development of oil trucking, Farish said, had increased opportunities for the small operator in the transportation branch of the industry, while in the marketing end "the independent retail marketer has long been a dominant factor in the distribution of petroleum products."

Responsive to Public Needs

"There are differing degrees of opportunity for small scale enterprise in the several divisions of the industry," the witness declared, "depending upon the economic and technical facts. The balance of advantage between large scale and small scale operation tends to shift from time to time as the economic and technical facts change."

Mr. Farish expressed doubt that instances of unfair competition in the oil industry were widespread and contended that most complaints came from small minorities.

"Executives of major oil companies are not indifferent to complaints about unfair competition," he said. "Executives do have a sense of public responsibility; big business today is forced to operate in a gold fish bowl.

"There is a particular reason why the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) in common with other oil companies is acutely conscious of the need for constant care within its own organization. The executives of all these companies would indeed be lacking in understanding if they did not recognize the extent to which suspicion of collusive action has continued as a heritage from the old Standard Oil Trust."

He characterized as "far-fetched" the contention of some petroleum retailers that large integrated oil companies operate their marketing business at a loss to drive out competition.

Contending that such complaints against the integrated companies—those which have production, transportation, refining and marketing divisions under the same management—came from a "very small minority," Mr. Farish expressed the opinion the committee was giving "undue consideration to the number and character of complaints you have."

Trade Interests Gratified By Neutrality Bill Changes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Tuesday's Pittman and Brown amendments to the neutrality bill, to take part of the blight off American shipping, have naturally pleased trade interests here. They take out many of what seem to be the most obvious absurdities in the bill as American shipping is affected, though they still leave several in.

Principal improvement seems to be that they take off the restrictions on our trade with South Africa. Earlier amendments merely permitted American ships to carry cargo to the eastern ports of Africa, but forbade them from putting in at the west African ports down to and including Cape Town.

Amendments and Exceptions

Moreover the amendments seem to clear up uncertainties about our Australian trade and certain other ports. The shipping clauses were written in a sense backward, for they imposed first a blanket veto on American ships carrying cargo to any "belligerent" ports, then lifted the veto on some of the ports in some of the seas. Thus, early amendments sponsored by our Pacific states lifted the veto off belligerent ports in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Bay of Bengal.

This left it uncertain whether American ships could put into ports of the Tasmanian Sea, which lies between Australia and New Zealand, and also whether they could carry cargo into "belligerent" ports in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Now the Tasmanian Sea and certain other of these question-mark areas, including China Sea, Bay of Fundy, and waters between here and Bermuda, have been specifically exempted.

And of course they lift the almost patently absurd rule that shipments to Canada could not be made of American-owned goods until the title had been transferred in this country.

Many obstructions still remain, however, not all of which can be justified by the principle of keeping us out of temptation or saving us from ourselves.

In the bill still remains, apparently, the rule that the protection of the American flag will not go with American ships headed for "belligerent" ports in Asia, Australia, and Africa. Had the bill been law, for instance, the City of Flint would not have sailed, but if she had been headed for a British west African port and been taken by the Germans or sunk, the State Department would be excused from even asking the circumstances from the German Government.

Giving Up Established Rights

And there is still the contradiction that under the so-called Declaration of Panama we are exceeding established neutral rights while under the present neutrality bill we are giving up established rights.

So far as pro-Allied sentiment is concerned, the bill may do them as much harm as good. For while lifting the embargo on war supplies would let them have our planes and shells, the shipping vetos would deprive them of the carrying capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping by forcing them to use their own ships in place of ours to get essentials from this country.

Everybody agrees that the purpose of suddenly reversing our established mercantile marine policy is to prevent the capture or sinking of American ships, such as would be answered by due process of in international law by the little European neutrals, but such as might precipitate a volatile American public into a state of belligerent wrath. This is based fundamentally on the theory that it was violation of American shipping rights in the World War which got us in or at least helped get us in. Therefore we give those rights up beforehand.

Protest Cargo Ban

Actually the number of American ships sunk was very small.

The shipping clauses are also designed to protect the lives of American seamen. Three were lost before we went into the World War. The United Licensed Officers' association has protested to Congress against the ban on carrying cargo to "belligerent" ports in Africa.

So far the powerful CIO National Maritime Union has not been heard from nor the leading AFL seagoing union. They have not opposed the bill—but neither have they supported the clauses ostensibly written for their members' protection. Sentiment here seems to be that American marine personnel would rather take their chances, with adequate compensation for the risk, than stay on the beach.

Hope still exists here that there will be further modifications. It is thought possible that the shipping "blackout" of Europe for American boats may be reduced so that the American Scantic lines can still go to Scandinavia and American ships may go into the Mediterranean. Clearance for Ireland, still neutral may be permitted.

And there is a slightly cynical feeling that if a real shipping shortage in the North Atlantic develops, with American goods for the Allies piling on the wharves here, the American public will make another of its characteristic switches and permit American ships to carry the goods to Britain and France.

Current Boom Gives 700,000 Factory Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—It may be a boom or only a boom-let, but it has given jobs to 700,000 factory workers in the last two months. Some of these jobs are seasonal affairs, but out of the total less than 300,000 are of a temporary character.

That is the substance of the latest batch of official statistics given out by the Government on the subject that is of paramount economic inmportance in the New Deal's eyes just now, the length and permanency of the present business pick-up.

Is it just a momentary affair?—caused by companies all scrambling at once to load up inventory supplies for possible price advances and suppositious war orders. Or did the recovery start before the war started so that it has independent strength quite apart from European developments?

Aim to Keep Prices Down

The Administration leaders believe that the war situation caught the United States just as it was moving into better business prospects. The Administration hopes that quite apart from the war, the recovery will continue into the presidential year of 1940. And the Administration believes with an emotional conviction that is rare even in Washington, that the best way of fostering the recovery is to keep industrial prices from leaping forward.

In this matter at least, the Administration seems to have the support of orthodox economists, as illustrated by the recent speech of Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, who declared that a rapid and unbalanced advance in prices is a threat to business.

Dr. Moulton said America's goal in the emergency should be to make a full utilization of our economic resources in expanding production. "Advances in industrial prices at this time should be resisted to the utmost," he declared.

It is with the same idea that the New Deal is keeping a hawk eye on price developments, and at the same time watching a gratifying rise in employment. This increased employment in manufacturing industries about 100,000 from August to September and over 200,000 during September, according to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. About 300,000 wage earners found factory employment in September, she reports, and weekly pay rolls were $7,200,000 greater.

Pronounced Recovery

Recovery in recent months is "unusually pronounced," she said and added that the employment index has passed the 1923-25 figure for the first time in 22 months. However, September factory employment at this year is still 10 per cent below the 1937 summer levels.

Employment increase has not cut WPA relief rolls. Between Sept. 6 and Oct. 4, they increased 172,645. Col. F. C. Harrington, the administrator, explained the increase as a rebound from a reduction in the total relief roll by 1,300,000 since January 1. Congressional relief economics reduced WPA rolls from 2,550,500 workers on June 28 to 1,660,557 on Sept. 6, the chief cause of the cut being the provision that persons on relief for 18 months should be dropped.

Joins Food Firm

J. P. Margeson, Jr.

Elected Vice-President of the Megowen-Educator Food Co., Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Margeson was formerly Vice-President of Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis; later Vice-President and General Manager of Phoenix Hosiery Company, Milwaukee, and more recently General Manager of the manufacturing division and Vice-President of Marshall Field Corp., Chicago.

Names House Group To Study Problem Of Agriculture

WASHINGTON (AP) — Terming the Administration's farm policy "a demonstrated failure," Representative Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts, the House minority leader, appointed a special committee of 46 House Republicans to make a study of the agricultural problem.

Since assuming the minority leadership, Mr. Martin has followed the practice of naming special units to make independent studies of congressional issues.

Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas, the ranking minority member of the House agriculture committee, was named chairman of the new group.

In a statement announcing appointment of the committee, Mr. Martin asserted that the "depressed and unhealthy" state of American agriculture could not be remedied by any single formula.

"The factors which have operated to reduce agriculture to its present unhappy plight," he said, "have arisen from causes which extend throughout the entire economic structure of America and the world."

Because of the scope of the problem, Mr. Martin explained he had appointed a committee sufficiently large to permit subcommittees to study special phases.

Many Firms Doubtful Of War Benefits

WASHINGTON (AP) — Many American manufacturers are somewhat skeptical of the benefits that might come from a trade in war materials.

That is the seasoned opinion of men who make a business of studying the views of business men. It is not based on an opposition to lifting the embargo against arms sales, on which views are divided, but it is rooted in the desire for a stable trade which will remain after the war has gone.

Manufacturers Warned

Trade associations are warning manufacturers against any unwarranted over-expansion in the expectation of a huge war trade. Big manufacturers are urging a pull for permanent prosperity rather than a sudden ballooning to an after-war fall.

Secretary Harry Hopkins of the Commerce Department said that business men should not stock up on goods in anticipation of war orders because "to the extent that inventory accumulations are speculative, they are a constant threat to prices and production."

A big ship building plant has presented another angle, drawn from its own experiences in the last war. It has been urged to expand its facilities with a fair assurance that it would garner enough profits in the next four or five years to pay for the expansion.

Yet, thinking back to the World War days, its executives have shied away from the idea. They say that during the World War they expanded their plant, hired thousands of workers. At the peak, they were using 13,000 men. After the war, the shipbuilding business hit the skids. Their pay rolls dropped to 3,000 men.

They were left with a town filled with unemployed men. Ten thousand families could not pay rents or buy food. The company had to set up a relief agency of its own to take care of the jobless. They shipped families here and there over the country to other work, and still the relief problem clung to them.

Prefer Steady Trade

That is pretty well straightened out now, but the firm is wary of high profits that seem to be promised by a war trade. It prefers a steady, assured business to one that mushrooms and crumples before the first boot of hard times.

Some of the aviation manufacturers are specifying that when they take orders which require plant expansion to fill, the cost of the plant expansion is to be figured into the first contract. Later orders are filled at a much cheaper price. But here is a new and expanding industry where trained workers are not so likely to be left stranded.

Other manufacturers, thinking back to the World War experiences, are digging up recollections of plants which had thriving businesses making peacetime articles. Some of them, thinking of quick and large profits, turned to making war materials. When the war was over and they turned back toward their old peacetime business, they found that another manufacturer had gobbled it up.

So, many of them are chary of doliar bills that grow on the war trade tree. Nevertheless, the experts say, there will be plenty who scramble for the trade.

Brazil Orders Freight Engines

NEW YORK (AP)—Baldwin Locomotive Works announced an order from the Central Brazil Railroad for 10 railway freight engines costing a total of about $1,200,000.

U. S. Newspaper Consumption Rises

MONTREAL (CP)—Consumption of newsprint by United States publishers in September showed a substantial increase over the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year, according to the Newsprint Association of Canada report.

Apparent total consumption in September by all United States publishers was 309,422 tons against 267,671 tons in the preceding month and 282,671 in September, 1938.

Total consumption for nine months ended Sept. 30 was 2,573,312 tons against 2,501,669 tons the corresponding period a year ago.

Stocks of newsprint held by United States publishers increased during September to 380,121 tons from 363,243 at the close of August. Total at the end of September, 1938 was 419,841 tons.

Stocks held by North American manufacturers of newsprint showed a decline in September to 282,559 tons from 301,430 in August, but were above September of last year when stocks amounted to 271,892 tons.

Department Store Sales Gain 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended October 14 were about 9 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended October 7, the gain over last year had been 11 per cent, and the average gain for the four weeks ended October 14 was 9 per cent.

Comparisons with the corresponding week last year by Federal Reserve districts for the week ended October 14, were:

Decrease: Boston, 2 per cent.

Increases: New York 3, Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 17, Richmond 2, Atlanta 16, Chicago 16, St. Louis 14, Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 10, Dallas 16, and San Francisco 3.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.

After all charges net income of Haverhill Gas Light Company for the 12 months ending September 30, 1939, was $44,100, equivalent to 90 cents per share on the 49,140 shares of $25 par stock. This compares with a net of $46,765 or 95 cents a share for the 12 months ended September 30, 1938. Net income for August was $5,964 compared with $4,462 a year ago.

Power Output Is 12.6 P. C. Above '38

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power production in the United States during the week ended October 21 leveled off a shade under the record high production of the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest output of 2,493,993,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,494,630,000 in the previous week but was 12.6 per cent ahead of 2,214,097,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 12.3, Middle Atlantic 11.3, Central Industrial 15.8, West Central 7.5, Southern States 10.3, Rocky Mountain 16.5, Pacific Coast 9.6.

Commercial Loans Decline Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks declined slightly in the last week after eight consecutive weekly increases which added $376,000 to the business loan portfolios of banks in 1,010 leading cities.

In the week ended Oct. 18, banks in these cities reduced their commercial loans by $2,000,000, bringing the total down to $4,286,000,000, which was still $386,000,000 more than a year ago.

Gain in New Freight Cars Installed, on Order Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New freight cars placed in service or ordered by the Class I railroads in the first nine months this year total 37,757, the Association of American Railroads announced. Of that number 14,704 have been put in service since January 1 this year and 23,053 were on order on October 1, 1939. Class I railroads in September placed orders for 16,497 new freight cars.

Out of the 23,053 new freight cars on order, 4,835 are to be built in railroad shops while the remainder are to be constructed by private car-building concerns.

New freight cars on order on October 1 this year were an increase of 15,594 compared with the number on order on October 1, 1938, but a decrease of 1,292 compared with the same day in 1937.

The number of new freight cars installed in service in the first nine months this year was an increase of 6,414 compared with the same period last year, but a decrease of 41,603 compared with two years ago. Of the total number of cars installed in service up to October 1 this year, 2,223 were put in service in September.

13 Insolvent National Banks Finally Liquidated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of September, 1939, the liquidation of 13 insolvent national banks was completed and the affairs of such receiverships finally closed.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these twenty receiverships, amounted to $14,097,791, or an average return of 97.22 per cent of total laibilities, while dividends paid to unsecured creditors amounted to an average of 96.90 per cent of all claims proved. Total costs of liquidation of these receiverships averaged 5.39 per cent of total collections from all sources including offsets allowed.

Dividend distributions to all creditors of all active receiverships during the month of September, 1939, amounted to $3,060,154.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States rose to 218 during the week ended Oct. 19 from 179 in the preceding week, which included the Columbus Day holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the comparable 1938 week the total was 227.

Truck Loadings Up 25 P. C. Over 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—Ted V. Rodgers of Scranton, Pa., President of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., reported at the group's annual convention that truck loadings were up an average of 25 per cent over a year ago.

"Tonnage is at unprecedented levels," he said. "Within the last two months it has been steadily rising and indications are that the upward trend may be expected to continue well into spring."

Net revenue has not kept pace with the tonnage rise, he added, asserting that "because of competitive conditions within and without our industry, rates have spiraled downward."

Argentine Wheat Crop Estimate Cut; 15 P. C. Under 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—The Argentine Government in its second estimate set the acreage seeded to wheat at 17,795,000 acres, a reduction of 6 per cent from the first 1939 estimate. The estimate compared with the final 1938 acreage of 20,867,000 acres, or a reduction of nearly 15 per cent.

Broomhall, British grain authority, commenting on the report, said the Government had made a further reduction in the acreage put into wheat this season while other grains and linseed had been increased.

Further rains that were not wanted fell in the Argentine last week. From January 1 to October 16 the northern grain zone received six inches more than is normal for this period. In some of the early districts of the extreme north, wheat was reported commencing to head and approaching the milk stage when it would be susceptible to rust damage. However, most of the wheat was said to be able to stand much moisture.

The first official estimate of the crop will not be made until the middle of December, but private estimates, based on growing conditions to date set the 1940 yield at between 250,000,000 and 280,000,000 bushels, compared with the exceptional 1939 crops of 336,000,000 bushels.

Bendix Aviation Reports Substantial Gain in Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30, subject to audit and year-end adjustment, net income of $918,873, equal to 44 cents a share on capital stock outstanding.

This compared with net of $89,794, or 4 cents a share, in the like 1939 quarter and with net of $1,144,214, or 54 cents a share, in the June quarter this year.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the company reported consolidated net income of $3,087,083, equal to $1.47 a share, and comparing with a net loss of $41,205 in the corresponding 1938 period.

Suspends Exchange Tranfers

NEW YORK (AP)—The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., announced it had been informed officially that the Yugoslav Government has suspended all transfers for the service of the coupons and the amortization of the loans and credits of the state, and those guaranteed by the state, excepting the funding bonds. Exchange difficulties were given as the reason. The dollar debt of Yugoslavia amounts to about $57,747,000.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER CO.
(common)
for INVESTMENT
Details on Application
Kendall G. Hathaway & Co.
THIRTY-ONE STATE ST., BOSTON

Full Paid Shares

You make a single payment of the par value ($200.00) of each share. A certificate is issued to you, transferable by assignment only on the books of the Association. Dividends declared thereon are payable on the first Wednesdays of February and August.

Current dividend rate is 4% per annum.

WESTMORELAND
Building and Loan Association
1893 — 1939
S. E. Cor. 15th and Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Property Management without a Trust

If you desire the benefits of Trust Management for your property, but are not prepared to fix definitely the terms of a Trust which may carry far into the future, your financial affairs may be cared for under a limited Power of Attorney, applying only to investments. Property so managed receives the same detailed and continuing attention as does property which is held in Trust.

A limited Power of Attorney is easily arranged; it may be continued as long as you wish and may be readily terminated at any time. Our officers will be glad to explain its operation to you in detail at your convenience.

The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH : : 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

Obrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5340

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Wide selection 1 to 6-room apartments, $25-$75; many in modern restricted elevator buildings within short walking distance of The Mother Church. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., 78 Westland Ave.; Ken 8335; auto service.

BOSTON, 137-143 Park Drive, Fenway—Modern 1-2-3-room apartments in restricted elevator buildings; free cooking gas and refrigeration: $32-$55. Apply SUPT., 137 Park Drive, or Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Avenue, Ken. 8335.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Parkman St.—7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, heat, janitor, sun porch; rent reduced. Asp. 9344.

ORLANDO, FLA.—Upper duplex, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, furnace heat, garage, $500.00 for 4 months. MRS. B. P. SILVER, 621 West Yale Avenue.

DE LUXE heated apartment, a quiet home, restricted neighborhood; separate entrance with spacious sun porch, 3 large sunny rooms, attractive dinette and kitchenette, tile bath, shower and continuous hot water; garage optional; rent $70. OWNER, 26 Bartlett Street, Malden, Mass. Malden 3187.

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 53 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CONVERT spare time into Christmas money; easy, pleasant work; good profits selling gift packs of California's finest tree-ripened sun-dried fruits; beautiful holiday gift packs, direct from packer to you. Write now for full information.
STERLING FOOD PRODUCTS
3715 Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN (see article on Educational Page October 14) has interesting openings in its educational department in several states, for intelligent, capable women, 28-45. Special financial arrangement while training. Drawing acct., commission and bonus. In reply give full details, address and phone number. 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Wide selection 1 to 6-room apartments, $25-$75; many in modern restricted elevator buildings within short walking distance of The Mother Church. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., 78 Westland Ave.; Ken 8335; auto service.

BOSTON, 137-143 Park Drive, Fenway—Modern 1-2-3-room apartments in restricted elevator buildings; free cooking gas and refrigeration: $32-$55. Apply SUPT., 137 Park Drive, or Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Avenue, Ken. 8335.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Parkman St.—7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, heat, janitor, sun porch; rent reduced. Asp. 9344.

ORLANDO, FLA.—Upper duplex, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, furnace heat, garage, $500.00 for 4 months. MRS. B. P. SILVER, 621 West Yale Avenue.

DE LUXE heated apartment, a quiet home, restricted neighborhood; separate entrance with spacious sun porch, 3 large sunny rooms, attractive dinette and kitchenette, tile bath, shower and continuous hot water; garage optional; rent $70. OWNER, 26 Bartlett Street, Malden, Mass. Malden 3187.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY wishes business couple or lady share elevator apartment, reasonable, select. MILLER, 1440 Undercliff Ave., N. Y. C. (West 171st).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; sunny; Fenway view; cool in summer; $60.00. 31 Park Drive, Kenmore 1957.

WILL sublet attractively furnished 1-room kitchenette apt.; desirable location; reasonable. Box K-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PITTSBURGH, PA.—3 rooms, second floor, semi-private bath; modern, beautiful surroundings; gas light, heat, garage included; Grafton vicinity; Nov. 1st. Phone Wa 0314.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881

DANCING

THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th Street, N Y City
CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
Tap and Ballet

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

WE CAN ACTUALLY SAVE YOU CONSIDERABLE MONEY
on most every type Fur Coat or Scarf. Also custom made to your measure. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old Fur Coat.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 7th Ave. cor. 29th St. N. Y. C., 4th Fl. Longacre 5-4047-8-9

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, typist, office routine, $12.00 to start; state age, experience. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N Y C.

GIRL for general housework, 4 adults; must cook, some laundry; good wages. Box K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSER WANTED — All around licensed hairdresser or operator with a following for an exclusive Wellesley beauty shop; Protestant. Box L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LANCHESTER REST HOME, 61 Sewall Ave., near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.—Very harmonious. Longwood 9168.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 156 Babcock St.—Quiet, homelike, for rest and study; sunny rooms; experienced and loving care if needed. Longwood 9794.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm room on first floor in rest home; near trolley line; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—A loving home for 2 months' old male kitten. Belle Haven, Va. Temple 3966.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEXINGTON—Exceptional location; 9 rooms, 2 baths, monel kitchen, oil heat, house insulated; garage 3 cars; nice gardens; and many other personal appointments. H. A. STEEVES, 31 Grassland St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1283.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of the Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

EST. —— HENRY P. TOWNSEND —— 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc., 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W 150th St., N Y C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, peaceful home for rest and study; excellent food, improvements; week or year; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #3.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report: 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office 500 Fifth Ave. N Y C. LO 5-6600

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5452

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Quiet, warm, comfortable; board optional; terms reasonable; 10 minutes Mass. Station. Phone Stadium 4048—morning or evening.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study, near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Attractive single room; newly furnished; screened porch; overlooking Fenway, near The Mother Church. Call evenings or Sunday, KEN. 6192.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water and large closet. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Comfortable, warm rooms in quiet, well-kept house; near Massachusetts Ave. cars and bus.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

FOREST HILLS WEST, N. Y., 88-01 63rd Ave.—For fall and winter, large double rooms; business people; $10 weekly; 14 min. to N. Y. C.; HA. 6-2644, MRS. SELLNER.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., 20 Circle St.—Attractive rooms, reasonable; private family; near sea, restaurants, buses; suitable business people. Marblehead 2382-M.

★NEWTON CENTER MASS.—1 or 2 rooms, private bath with shower; 2nd floor; breakfast if desired. Center Newton 2545-J.★

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS., 296 Lake Ave.—Pleasant front room; residential; all privileges; convenient to trains buses. Call evenings.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St., Broadway (Apt. 12A)—Beautiful studio; double; running water. Call after 6 p. m. Schuyler 4-9329.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th St., Apt. 33 (5th floor)—Light, sunny, redecorated, newly furnished; good beds, water between rooms, private bath, privileges; subway, bus; Fair guests welcomed. EVEREST, UN. 4-8001.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3901 Chestnut St.—2 warm furnished rooms. Call Evergreen 1551 after 4 p. m., or write G-1, 2618 Lewis Tower Building, Philadelphia.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 62 Pearl St.—1-2 rooms, private bath, kitchen privileges, garage; private home. Call Middlesex 1816-R evenings.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Desirable, quiet room for gentleman; private family; near Lackawanna; references required. 5 Oakridge Rd. OR 3-8261.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair
N Y C, 434 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary permanent. D N 4-5242 I M NELSON

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN — Supply friends, guaranteed hosiery, silk slips, cotton novelty; free hosiery repair; commissions. LIVINGSTON, 261 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified
(Continued)

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE WORK IN APARTMENT HOUSE OR WOULD WORK SEPARATELY; WILL GO ANYWHERE; RELIABLE REFERENCES. CALL OR WRITE MR. AND MRS. BURKLEN, 3015 NORTH HOPE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

N. Y. C.—COUPLE, excellent, thoroughly experienced cook, managing housekeeper-CHAUFFEUR or butler; A-1 references; $150 up; Americans. AC. 2-7764.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION, or companion housekeeper, experienced driver, willing to travel; secretarial ability; references. HARRIET DEAN, Route 1, Danbury, Conn.

INTELLIGENT, refined American woman desires position in sanatorium, school institution, tea room; 6 yrs. manager tea room; experienced cooking, baking, salads, kitchen management; go anywhere. Com. 6043, Box K-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, personable, experienced active, alert, desires position where ability, character and trustworthiness are valued. Write Box P-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COLORED woman, afternoons, cleaning, laundry; good references. Telephone WOOD, Lehigh 4-2823, N. Y. C.

UNIVERSITY woman, experienced in reading aloud, desires to be of service for part-time reading, or as companion, or foster-mother. Kenmore 1957, Boston.

CAPABLE woman desires position as practical nurse typing; drives car; day or night. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDIOS TO LET

STUDIO
Suitable for dancing or music school. Fireplace and dressing rooms 21' by 30'.
88 Exeter Street, Boston Com. 1518

TEACHERS and TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Singing Speaking
PRIVATE OR CLASS INSTRUCTION
Further information on request.
170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-7910

ENGLISH for adults; Grammar, Pronunciation, Vocabulary Building, Letter Writing; experienced teacher; near Copley Square. Commonwealth 2553 for interview (Boston).

KENNETH HUMES
Westfield, New Jersey
Pianist—Organist—Teacher
214 E. Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-4674

SOPRANO soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., will accept vocal pupils. Tel. Wi. 2-1800, or write to FRANCES NEWSOM, 150 East 50th St., N. Y. C.

TUTORING OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SUBJECTS by experienced instructor. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LEILA CANNES — Concert pianist, accepts pupils; theory, sight reading; accompanies and coaches singers. Studio 502, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4594.

SPEECH ARTS classes, private instruction, children, adults; voice improvement, Bible reading, public speaking, drama, poetry, corrective speech. Kenmore 1957, Boston. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, BLI. Ed.M.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; Berg 4-8333

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
407 MAIN ST. OR. 3-3106

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Custom-Built Upholstery
Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes
Made to Order, Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
Acme-Central Upholstery Co.
405 MAIN ST. OR. 3-3270

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Complete Line of
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

Don't Hibernate--Insulate
with Texaco Products
for Easy Winter
Driving
E. H. VANDIVER
38 N. Arlington Ave. Or. 4-9571

ELIZABETH

Order Your
Christmas Cards
now because you have widest selections; and avoid delay by selecting early
R. J. GOERKE CO.
"Fashion Centre of Union County"
Elizabeth, N. J.

E. D. ARNOLD INC.
Featuring
Tred Step Shoes, $3.65
1158 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

WEAVER'S 47 E. Palisade Av.
A Department Store for Your Convenience
Complete assortment of fresh new merchandise. Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Dress Accessories, Linens, Beddings, Curtains, Draperies, Silks, Woollens, Dress Cottons, Notions, and Sewing Needs. Millinery.
Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled
Telephone Englewood 3-5800

HARRY BINDER, Inc.
Englewood's Leading Men's Store
Clothier and Haberdasher
Agency for Adam Hats
Knit-Tex Coats, Saxon-Weave, Worsted-Tex Suits, Ritz and Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Sox.
BOY SCOUT HEADQUARTERS
To Monitor Readers 5% discount on all purchases except Hats.
53 West Palisade Ave. Ph. Englewood 3-0310

"FAR EAST"
Chinese American
Restaurant
22 North Van Brunt Street
Special Luncheon, 30c—Dinner, 40c
Next to Plaza Theatre
ENGLEWOOD 3-7079

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Dean St., Cor. Demarest Ave.
Lubrication—Tire Service
Cars called for and delivered
CALL ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

Gladden Every Day
With Flowers
ART FLOWER SHOP, *Inc.*
8 North Dean Street
FLOWERS BY WIRE
Phone Englewood 3-4884; 3-4885

For Dignified Service, Try
Community Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
83 West Palisade Avenue

Greenberg's Hardware Store
45 W. Palisade Avenue
Artificial Flowers
Lamps, Tables, China and Glass
Housewares
Englewood 3-0820

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
168 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

KEARNY

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

MAPLEWOOD

Edith Taylor
Dresses for All Occasions
Slips, Brassieres, Gloves, Van Raalte and Vanity Fair Stockings
157 Maplewood Avenue

SIRLYN'S
The Exclusive Men's and Boys' Store
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks, Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Swank Art Jewelry
163 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4062

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Laird's Sweet Cider,
½ gal. 23c, 1 gal. 39c
Creole Spiced Dressing ....bottle 25c
Dole's Sliced Pineapple,
No. 1 flat can, 3 cans 29c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk *Ice Cream*
A Complete Dairy Service
See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

A GOOD RULE:
when you need
Fall Housekeeping Supplies
TOOLS OR PAINT
Visit or Telephone
Phones: Mtc. 2-3210—2-3211
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, New Jersey

HENRY BECKER & SON, Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Delivered in
Montclair, The Oranges, Summit, Short Hills and adjoining towns.
Established 1850 Roseland, N. J.
Caldwell 6-2000 Orange 5-5000

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 Church Street

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. JOHNSON & CO., INC.
AWNINGS, SHADES and VENETIAN BLINDS
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. Inc. 235 MAIN STREET

Austin's
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

Builders' Hardware—Quality Paints and Varnishes
LINDSLEY'S
Hardware Store
Electrical Appliances
Kitchen Utensils—Cutlery
319 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

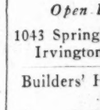
ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Avenue SO. 2-1656

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table



ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC N J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
'blue coal'—Fuel Oil
Phone Pa. 2-1784 Paterson WX7010

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHILDREN'S GIFTS

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
Christmas Gifts
For the Home
For Men
For Her
ROSENBAUM'S

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS OAL 747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT. FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

louise mahar
cleaning, dyeing, pressing and repairing
hand knit garments washed and handblocked
411 park avenue phone 6-3313

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
CHRYSLER BURNERS HACK. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

SCIENTIFIC FITTING

Walk-Overs and Edwards Junior Shoes
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

THE GLENWOOD PRESS, *Printers*
582 BROAD STREET, GLEN ROCK, NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-0790

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth FLORISTS
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761
SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri 6-5900

Juvenile FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue Ri. 6-3733

THE INA CLAIRE BEAUTY SALON
83 West Allendale Ave., Allendale
Tel. Allendale 3494
Open Daily From 9 to 6, except Wednesday, 9 to 1

RUTHERFORD

PARK HARDWARE CO.
ALUMINUM
WINDOW VENTILATORS
49c—59c—69c
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
Fireplace Fixtures
Electrical Appliances
Harvest Sale of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

DAVID J. FLOOD
Formerly of Flood & Jones
Refrigerators
Radio Sets and Supplies
Electrical Work of All Kinds
361 SPRINGFIELD AVE. SUM. 6-3361

TEANECK

THE FIRST ALL STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 3211

UNION CITY

B. S. ANDREWS
Jewelry
Master Watchmaker
147 48th St., Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

Ledig's Elm St. Service
Our Guarantees Are Honored
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Anywhere in the U. S. A. and Most of Canada
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE 2-1134

Our reputation is your guarantee for finest quality dairy products and conscientious service.
For a complete dairy service in Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Roselle, Roselle Park, Rahway, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, North Plainfield and Plainfield.
Phone SUNRISE DAIRY
Westfield 2-4400—all other towns WX-7890 (no toll charge)

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

When you are in need of
Good hosiery, fine gloves, up-to-date millinery, and other feminine wearing apparel
COME TO
MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 E. Blood St., Westfield, N. J.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Weinbold & Metzger
The Store of Famous Shoes
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St.
Allentown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

CHESTER

SINCLAIR-IZE YOUR CAR
for Winter Driving
Be ready for the first Fall chill. Let us prepare your car NOW for winter safety—with our THOROUGH service!
Greasing, Washing, and Simonizing
Battery and Tire Service
DIAL CHESTER 2-9684
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Ave., Chester, Pa.

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 11-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Phoenix, Gold Stripe and No Mend Hosiery
Ideal for Gifts

HARRISBURG

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle 10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

Interior Decoration
New home owners, let us work out your decorating problems for you.
Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Slip Covers. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 North Second St. Phone 3-6138

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
2729 North Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Lecture Cards and Invitations
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
109 So. 18th St., Phila. RIT. 1882
Phone Orders gladly taken.
HOME MADE PASTRIES
of all kinds on sale and to order

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. & Fri. Eves Phone Ger. 5812

AMPLIFICATION
Radio—Phonographs—Records
CAPEHART SALON
Shryock Radio Company
215 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PEN nypacker 4404

Sittings Can Be Arranged in Your Own Home Without Additional Cost
Elliot Studios
Photographic Portraits
1619 Chestnut St. RITtenhouse 3783

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

READING

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Graduate Engineers to install and service your oil burner
Wertz Engineering Co.
426 N. 2nd Street Reading 5141

Select your Christmas
FRIGIDAIRE
NOW—Buy on Terms at
POMEROY'S

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

The Harper Method Shop
Shampoos to meet your need.
Permanent Waving
Every Beauty Service
Special Department for Men
MABEL I. HORNSBY
528 WALNUT ST. PHONE 30851

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

More People in Berks County
EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON

"BOSTONIZED" DRY CLEANING
Dry Cold Fur Storage
Rug Cleaning
Curtain Cleaning
Furniture Re-upholstered, Cleaned and Repaired
THE Boston
CLEANERS—DYERS
Scranton 8366 Carbondale 422

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY

Woodlawn Milk
Cream
Eggs—Butter
Cottage Cheese
Scranton
Pittston—Wilkes-Barre
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
612 LINDEN STREET PHONE 8248

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

C. M. DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Select your Christmas Cards now—and HERE

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

Fall Styles in Writing Paper by EATON
May we show them to you?
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

ALICE BARBER
GIFTS
Greeting Cards, Costume Jewelry
OLD BANK BUILDING

YORK

Where There's Life There's Vitality
Vitality SHOES
Sold exclusively in York by
REINEBERG'S
19 SOUTH GEORGE STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abram (Gen. 12:1; 17:1), **Abraham** (Gen. 18:17-19) — *Ay'-bram; Ay'-bra-ham.*

The meaning of "Abram" seems to be "exalted (*ram*) father (*ab*)." The Hebrew word for "multitude" is *hamon*, which seems to have suggested the change to "Abraham."

Atheism — *Ay'-the-izm* (*a* long, *th* unvoiced as in *th*in, *e* as in create, *i* short).

As the Greek roots *a*, "not," and *theos*, "God," suggest, this word is used to indicate disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a Supreme Being.

Blasphemies—Ordinarily *blass'-fe-mizz*; but dictionaries must soon recognize that *-ies* endings have a decent trace of quick-long *e*.

Contradistinction — *Konn'-tra-diss-tingk'-shun* (secondary accent on first syllable).

The Latin prefix *contra*, "against," imparts to this word the sense of "a distinction by contrast."

Deflection, reflection — Clear-cut enunciation and stress, especially on the first syllable, are necessary when these words are used in contrast.

The root common to both is the Latin *flectere*, "to turn or bend"; and the prefix *re* imparts the sense of "back," while *de* suggests "down or away." In "reflection," then, we see "a giving back an image or likeness of"; while "deflection" suggests a turning away—toward materiality.

Diamond — Preferably three syllables; although *di'-mund* is common in conversation.

Ephesians — Not *Eh-*; the first vowel is sounded *E-*, *E-fee'-zhanz.*

Fidelity—Although the first *i* is not infrequently sounded short, the preference, according to Webster's, is for long *i*.

Grievous (Ps. 10:5) — Two syllables.

Image—In conversation *im'-ij* is current and acceptable; but, according to a letter from the publishers of Webster's, a trace of quick-long *a* is desirable in the second syllable when the word is used in the measured tempo of public worship.

Mocked (Gal. 6:7) — The *o* is short as in modest. Avoid *mawkt.*

Modus operandi — *Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short) *opp-eh-ran'-di* (*o* short, *e* clipped-short, *a* short, *i* long; secondary accent on first syllable).

The Latin phrase suggests "method or mode of operating or working."

Nostrils (Gen. 2:7; Isa. 2:22)— The *o* is short as in not.

Reflex—The accent is on the first syllable. (See "Deflection, reflection.")

Watered (Gen. 2:6)— Not *watt-*; sound the first syllable *wau-*.

Yawah—*Yah'-wah* (*a*'s two-dot as in *arm*).

Learning That's Worthy

Goodness of education is to be tested by the capacity for using knowledge—by the extent to which the knowledge gained has been turned into faculty, so as to be available for the purposes of life, and for the purposes of independent investigation. — Herbert Spencer.

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Poodle

The poodle has been noted for two things: The strange manner in which man has elected to clip his coat, and his almost phenomenal intelligence. Few breeds learn to obey the human voice more readily. In addition to obedience, they seem peculiarly able to bring a highly developed reasoning power into play which makes them unique among dogs, and enchanting as companions.

The origin of the poodle is shrouded in mystery. Many authorities believe the poodle to have originated in Germany as the Pudel. For many years now he has been regarded as the national dog of France where he was used as a retriever as well as a trick dog in the circus.

Poodles are divided by size into standard and toy. The standard poodle must be over 15 inches at the shoulder and the miniature must be under 15 inches at the shoulder. It is demanded that the color of the poodle must be a solid or even color. The coat should be profuse and have a thick woolly undercoat which appears when the poodle is clipped. The coat, if allowed to grow untrimmed, will form thick cylindrical curls which cling tight to the body. In this condition, the animal is often referred to as curly or corded poodle. The various types of clipping are matters of taste. The two most often seen today are the continental and English clips.

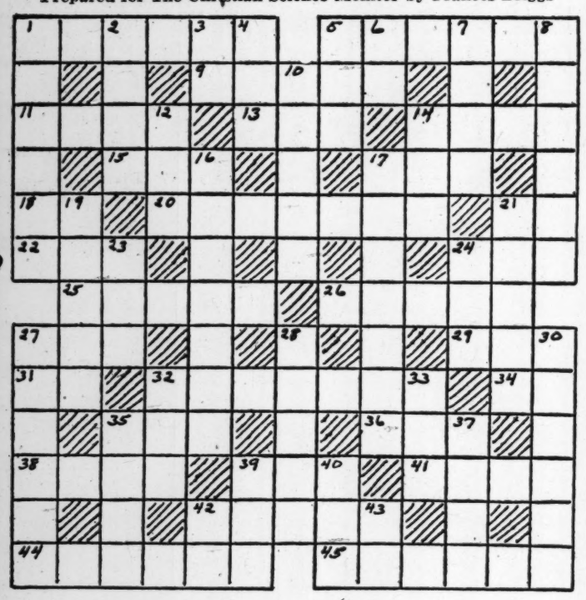
Next to intelligence, style in appearance and movement is most desired in this breed.

Daily Quotation

ENTHUSIASM is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.—BULWER LYTTON.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "The Vision of Sir Launfal"?
5—Where is Osawatomie?
9—What carpenter's tool bores holes larger than those bored by a gimlet?
11—The mopane is a fish, tree, or bird—which?
13—What is an antonym of "wet"?
14—Who was a Levite of sons of Merari (I Chron. 24:27)?
15—Where is Nakskov (abbr.)?
17—What is a linear measure of India and Persia?
18—What Roman numeral equals 4?
20—Book of Leviticus relates to duties of whom?
21—Myself?
22—A melody is what?
24—What is a common level?
25—What is a city of northwestern Kansas?
26—What was first name of Rubens, Flemish painter?
27—Who was Jacob's seventh son?
29—What is an antelope of Africa?
31—Who was first-born of Judah?
32—What is a seaport of southern Norway?
34—What is a plural ending?
35—A tatter is what?
36—In lawn tennis, what is a return of the ball that, untouched by opponent, goes out of court?
38—What is a river of England flowing into Irish Sea?
39—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
41—Wind and percussion instruments are used in what?
42—The waratah is a plant, bison, or skiff—which?
44—Who was any descendant of Ard or Addar?
45—What is a city of northern England?

Down

1—What is a republic on Baltic Sea?
2—What is any tree or shrub occurring in great abundance in a locality?
3—What State is east of Texas (abbr.)?
4—Who was a son of Shem (Gen. 10:22)?
5———— West is a city of Florida.
6—What adjective suffix means "belonging to"?
7—What is name of canal connecting Mediterranean with Red Sea?
8—Who is employed to tend furnace of a marine steam boiler?
10—What is the fiber which forms the substance of wood?
12—Snakelike fish is what?
14—What is a motor coach?
16—What is a city of northwestern Oregon?
17—What is a manufacturing city of Illinois?
19—A substitute in office is what?
21—What is a river of northeastern France?
23—"Thy ——— and thy staff they comfort me."
24—What is a diminutive of Margaret?
27—What Swiss city is on lake of same name?
28—What is largest city in Nebraska?
30—What island of Prussia is between Stettiner Haff and Baltic Sea?
32—Who was fifth son of Jacob?
33—Knob or knot is what?
35—What is fastened at one end to mouthpiece of certain instruments?
37—What is an East Indian fabric containing much gold or silver thread?
39—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
40—Where is Negapatam (abbr.)?
42—What measure equals half a quart (abbr.)?
43—What is a measure used in China?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Romantic Ruins of Britain's Tintern Abbey

Edward P. Leigh, A.R.P.S., London

The abbey was founded by Walter de Clare on May 9, 1131; but the church, which is the main feature of the ruins, dates from 1270. The historic pile is situated in a meadow on the left bank of the Wye, Monmouthshire. (1) A view across the nave from the cloister. (2) What was once the tower. (3) The ruined west front gives an idea of the beauty of Tintern. (4) A view of the presbytery. (5) This window looks out on the wooded banks of the Wye Valley.

In Lighter Vein

Knows His Grammar

"What is a saw horse?"

"Past tense of a sea horse."—American Boy.

Little Miss Webster

Cooking Teacher: "Now, students, describe a gumdrop."

Movie-fan Sue: "A marshmallow in technicolor!"

Who Doesn't

"Do you think it right to buy an automobile on the installment plan?"

"Sure, 16,000,000 people can't be wrong."—DeLaval Monthly.

Beat Him to It

"Do you know what it is to go before an audience?"

"No. I spoke before an audience once, but most of it went before I did."

At Long Last

First Alumnus: "Well, have any of your childhood ambitions been realized, Biggs?"

Second Alumnus (father of large family): "At least one of them—it was always my desire to wear long trousers, and now I believe I wear them longer than anybody else."—Congregationalist.

Party Fun

Alphabetical Adverbs

Players are seated in a circle, and in rotation must repeat all that has been said before and add an adverb beginning with the first letter of the alphabet.

For example: "Bill drives artfully." The next player might say, "Bill drives artfully, beautifully." Next: "Bill drives artfully, beautifully, considerately," and so on, through the alphabet. An error eliminates the player.

It will become increasingly difficult as the alphabet goes on—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: At this writing, it looks as if the United States will adopt a strict cash-and-carry policy for the sale of munitions. No charge accounts, no telephone orders, no goods exchanged.

Washington Post: Can anyone explain why a 12-year-old can't enjoy a program on the radio unless he turns the volume up double forte and glues his nose against the dial?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Saturday Class

Los Angeles

A mural artist of national reputation is realizing a lifetime ambition to share his ability and training with others, by teaching young artists selected for their exceptional talents and desire to learn.

Each Saturday morning a group of students gather in his studio for instruction. Because this artist's income from his own work is more than sufficient for his needs, he refuses any pay for his teaching, but receives manifold expressions of gratitude, and the satisfaction of watching the students' rapid progress under his practical training.

All week long he looks forward to the Saturday morning session as a happy conclusion to his week's work, and finds a refreshing tonic for his own work in the creative ideas and enthusiasm expressed by his students.

Credit Where It's Due

All that I have taught of Art, everything that I have written, whatever greatness there has been in any thought of mine, whatever I have done in my life, has simply been due to the fact that, when I was a child, my mother daily read with me a part of the Bible, and daily made me learn a part of it by heart.—John Ruskin.

A Verse for Today . . .

HE maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth, he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire.—Ps. 46:9.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Cloak of Mystery*

By LE PELLEY

SAY, MARMADUKE — HAS TUBBY TOLD YOU WHAT HE'S GOING TO WEAR AT YOUR HALLOWEEN PARTY ?
OH YES — HE STATED HE WAS GOING TO DRESS UP LIKE THE INVISIBLE MAN
HE MUST BE FOOLING ! NO ONE COULD DRESS UP TO BE INVISIBLE
SUSIE ! HAS TUBBY TOLD YOU ANYTHING ABOUT HIS HALLOWEEN COSTUME ?
YES — HE TOLD ME HE WAS GOING TO BE THE SEVEN DWARFS
NOT EVEN TUBBY COULD BE SEVEN DWARFS ! I GUESS I'M NOT GOING TO FIND OUT ANYTHING !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe She Is in the 'Good Deed a Day' Business Too!*

Saw a little girl standing on a busy corner today. She looked as if she were waiting for someone to take her across the street—
"As soon as the lights change, I'll take you across," I wagged-
Just then the lights changed, "All right," I said, "we can go now"—
?-?-?-?-?-?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Fish Out of Water*

By THE HAGERS

"PLEASE WAIT FOR ME!" A SHRILL VOICE CRIED. A FLYING FISH FLEW BY MY SIDE.
"CAN YOU FLY THIRTY MILES?" SAID I. "I'M NOT QUITE SURE; BUT I WILL TRY."
HE FLEW ABOUT TEN FEET OR SO, THEN MY COMPANION DROPPED BELOW.
"NO MATTER HOW MUCH I MIGHT WISH TO BE A BIRD — I'M JUST A FISH!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sanctions

A war of nerves, a war of ideas, a war of diplomacy, a war of economics—any of these titles describes the present struggle better than the dictionary definition, "armed conflict." Except for Poland, news and action have developed chiefly on non-military fronts. Most of the news and most of the action is connected with the vital economic conflict centering in the attempt to blockade Germany.

Diplomatic moves, like the Berlin-Moscow pact, and attacks on warships, are primarily efforts to break the blockade. And on the other side it becomes increasingly evident that France and Britain are making blockade their chief reliance in the effort to end Hitlerism. Mr. Chamberlain has said there will be no "adventures," and military experts agree that the Allies' most effective course is to rest on the defensive while tightening the economic clamps on Germany.

Only those willing to guess can say how effective the blockade of the Reich will be. Reports that Russia is promising 1,000,000 tons of food are countered by others that Berlin has ordered ration cards even for cows and pigs. Germany is drawing supplies not only from Russia, but from Poland, which may make up her coal deficit, from Southeastern Europe and from Italy, through which vital oil supplies are going.

But manifestly Britain and France are resolved to give the war of blockade a thorough test. And what is this blockade but a form of our old friend "sanctions"? Britain and France declare they are fighting to stop aggression and end international anarchy. And British-French collective security is employing the very instrument the Geneva brand of collective security relied on—sanctions.

Can we remember when people said that enforcement of sanctions amounted to war? The argument was that cutting off supplies from any nation would cause it to go to war—even against fifty nations which had condemned aggression and were only applying a rule long announced. But today two nations are attempting to bring another to make peace by the same means and without the official approval of an international body. Most of the neutrals unofficially approve their purpose. And carried out with the determination they manifestly feel, it may succeed.

But when peace has to be made, will not the other nations have to take part? Taking part, will they not be obligated to try to maintain that peace? And will they find any better method than sanctions? Is it not apparent that economic sanctions are better than killing and that if they are to be employed they can be most effectively and fairly employed by all the nations?

The More It Changes—

A French epigram to the effect that "the more it changes the more it remains the same thing" has particular application to the revived Ham and Eggs proposal now agitating California. Whether it is the "Miracle of Schwanenkirchen" in Bavaria or an anticipated reversal of economic laws in California, it is and remains stamped scrip.

This stamped scrip has a curious history. It is the invention of Silvio Gesell, a French-born German who made a fortune in the Argentine and spent his retired years studying economics in the Alps. He believed a non-hoardable money would solve the world's economic ills. Obviously the way to discourage hoarding money is to attach a penalty to its possession—scrip.

On the surface, the proponents of a tax on idle money have a valid argument in their claim that stamped scrip, because of its tendency to increase the velocity of circulation of the medium of exchange, is a stimulant to business. This, however, is the equivalent of attempting a cure of disease through changing the symptoms. The degree of velocity of circulation of money is a measure of the state of business and not a cause.

Most business today is conducted without money as such. Credit is the key to prosperity and this is based on intangible elements such as character, reputation, and confidence. Experience has shown that fiscal experiments which ignore such fundamentals destroy the very elements of credit which are necessary for stable business and government.

Serving Boston's Voters

If the record number of new registrations for Boston's city election November 7 results from resurgent interest in local affairs, the timing is fortunate. For the accelerated activities of the League of Women Voters in issuing from its new booth on the Common information about men and issues, and the revival of the old Public School Association, are developments which should serve the sincere citizen well.

The League is not endorsing candidates for the City Council or School Committee, nor is it taking sides on the two referenda on the ballot; but is supplying facts helpful to voters making their own decisions. The Public School Association, composed of responsible men and women, has checked over School Committee members and has decided on three as worthy.

Unfortunately, no agency of the caliber of the Public School Association has come forward with endorsements of City Councilors. Under the ward system, with its confused nominations and superabundance of candidates, the situation continues to lack clarity.

This newspaper has previously discussed the referenda, one of which provides means for public vote on future bond issues, and the other permitting a Mayor to immediately succeed himself in office. Both should be adopted.

When Is a Prize?

Many legal technicalities are inevitably tangled in any case like that of the American vessel, City of Flint, seized by a German prize crew. To the public's questions about this case, answers are beginning to unfold.

1. Why did this case receive more publicity than those of American ships held by the British? Secretary of State Cordell Hull has explained that American shippers already have understandings with the British Government covering detention of American ships. The fact that some American shippers have complained about delays in inspection of their ships by British authorities does not invalidate this explanation; there was nothing spectacular about these complaints. The City of Flint might not have been the subject of wide publicity had not the official Russian news agency first reported its seizure and thus created a public demand for information.

2. In what other ways does this case differ from British seizures? These were not made by prize crews. The taking of a ship by a prize crew indicates it will be subject to action by a prize court in the nation seizing the vessel, to be confiscated if more than half the cargo is contraband.

3. What unusual aspects attach to the case because of the ship's being taken to Russia? The foremost is that the outcome of the case may be a test of Russian neutrality. The American attitude no doubt will be that Russia now is in the position the United States occupied when Germany in 1916 took a British ship into Hampton Roads, Virginia. The United States Supreme Court ruled then that the British ship must be released because the German authorities had not taken it into one of their own ports or to the nearest neutral port, but had sent it some three thousand miles. The City of Flint was taken to Norway before proceeding to distant Kola Bay.

As a neutral, Russia is expected to keep strictly within the limits of recognized international law in the City of Flint case. Which leads to another question to which no satisfactory answer is yet available: Is Russia neutral?

"With Catlike Tread"

In Cambridge by the Charles the academic tradition continues strong—stronger and more extensive than its residents (at least its Harvard residents) might credit. For the other evening it was revealed that the Cantabrigian officer who pounds his beat is more, much more, than the long arm of the law. Even though he may be humming "And your heart is in your boots, Tarantara," his heart must be well insulated, for his boots are rubber-heeled, and, we are told, "the law" is aiding the industrial research department of a local rubber company. For while he walks, he tests—which sounds like accomplishment for its own sake. It is anybody's guess what effect these heels will have on the rising, and fleeing, generation, but they can be counted on to add another "unknown" to detective equations.

A Texas veterinarian declares goats do not eat tin cans. That utterly destroys our faith in the colored comics.

The Bookshelf

Deep-Sea Heroism

Not all the words printed these days about submarine activities are on the negative side. Commander Ellsberg's story of MEN UNDER THE SEA (New York: Dodd, Mead. $3) provides a satisfying contrast to reports of current naval happenings. It is a thrilling book, to say the least; and in some respects heartening, too. Commander Ellsberg knows his way around on the bottom, and that hard-bitten experience in the eerie realm of wrecks and sunken treasure gives substance and color to his exciting yarns.

The chapter describing the rescue of thirty-three survivors from the disabled submarine, Squalus, off Isles of Shoals last summer is inspiring. Commander Ellsberg was doing special reserve duty aboard the airplane carrier, Ranger, in Hampton Roads the day the captain of the submarine, Sculpin, discovered an ominous smoke cloud hovering over the sea south of White Island from the submarine signal bomb sent up by her sister ship in distress 243 feet below. But the only man ever to win the Distinguished Service Medal in peacetime was not long in reaching the scene. Released by the Navy Department to assist in rescue operations, Commander Ellsberg soon found himself aloft in an airplane for the first time.

The scene he reconstructs from that quick circling descent off the New Hampshire shore leaves a vivid impression of what is meant by navy discipline and navy organization. There was the salvage ship, Falcon, already moored over the stricken ship, with the Sculpin, the cruiser Brooklyn, tugs, press boats and patrol craft standing by. Before twenty-four hours had elapsed, Commander Ellsberg's expert eye was appraising the trail of bubbles streaming from the wreck, the sign that Momsen's rescue bell was working—that men were being taken out of the freezing darkness of the ocean depths up to sunlight and safety.

To Commander Ellsberg, watching for the first time divers at work forty fathoms under the sea, the Squalus rescue feat vindicated the tragic setback encountered in the attempt to save the crew of the S-4 twelve years before.

The Squalus episode makes a fitting climax to a book that stresses the heroism deep-sea divers have shown on many occasions in their hazardous labors alone on the bottom. The author's superb technical knowledge of diving helps the reader to comprehend accurately dramatic happenings under the sea.

His book teems with tales of coral-encrusted treasure retrieved from the weed-grown timbers of Spanish plate ships in the first crude methods of salvage diving; of divers smashing their way through teetering decks to the purser's safe or the bullion room of some sunken liner; of lead-shod monsters staggering down flooded ship corridors under the gleaming weight of gold ingots. If the risks are great, so are the rewards, as the recovery of $24,000,000 in gold from the wartime wreck of the White Star liner Laurentic attests. It is Commander Ellsberg's deft balancing of these two breath-taking components that defies the reader to find a stopping place anywhere in the book.

H. T.

All's Not Quiet on the Diplomatic Front

FINLAND-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS
AXIS NEGOTIATIONS
NEGOTIATIONS
BRITISH-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS
PEACE TALK
PROPAGANDA
I HOPE THEY FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE IF IT TAKES ALL WINTER, AND NEXT SUMMER, TOO!

Cabbages and Pickaninnies

In a sickle-swath, Cannes slices into the Mediterranean. Over the iridescence of the dimpling sea, racing sailboats skim. Up past the inevitable French casino, fishing boats nose homeward and soon the narrow beach is veiled with drying nets. Close on to the Casino itself dawdles a fleet carrying a cargo of wealth—yachts, some of which we recognized from the rotogravure section.

Studding the sickle's curve are fashionable hotels, smart shops, and villas steeped in bloom—feathery, yellow spray that is mimosa, clusters of wisteria, flares of bougainvillaea. The tangled glory of vine-clad walls and tall, dark trees temper and enrich the gardens' gypsy moods.

On the Croisette, the sickle-curved promenade that also follows the scallop of water, wicker chairs can be rented for two cents per morning or afternoon from the French-woman who has the concession. Chair-warmers have a choice of two views: the ultramarine of *la mer Méditerranée* or the terra firma where the nations, from turbaned rajah to rug-draped Armenian vendor, stroll by.

* * *

One day when we had chosen to scan the horizon, a French salesman advanced towards us with binoculars. That is, the binoculars were for sale. Very beautiful they were, enameled with emerald green and traced with slim garlands of gold. We were properly appreciative when with something of exasperation he pointed out that the glasses were not merely something to look *at*, but *through!* Would we please be so kind as to test the lenses! Hastily I complied and very nearly jumped as a seafaring vessel was practically brought to shore.

Eloquently, the salesman appealed to the humanitarian in us. In the event that the glasses, not to say their lenses, didn't particularly move us, would we please be so good as to consider *him*. He must sell them—he had six little pickaninnies at home!

This startling bit of biology shot our brows upward. The man was white—indeed, he was white to paleness. We tiptoed around his pickaninnies rather cautiously, remembering Europe's more or less color-blind attitude. Timorously, we formed leading questions endeavoring to check the color-scheme of his brood. And eventually ascertaining that they matched their white parents, we asked him what he thought a pickaninny was.

He hesitated: *"Un* pickaninny *est un . . . est un . . . un petit chou! N'est ce pas?"*

"Not at all!" we informed him. *Petit chou* is, literally, "little cabbage." Affectionately, an appellation of endearment used particularly towards children. The man had supposed our term, pickaninny, fell into this "little tot" classification—and being a salesman he had sought to appeal to us.

* * *

We now felt free to expound. Pickaninnies, we explained, were blessed events—in Negro families.

"Ah!" breathed the comprehending salesman. But part of his story he stuck to—he still had six!

Without further ado my mother purchased the very elegant glasses, and with a flourish, presented them to me.

"What an extravagance!" I murmured as the salesman withdrew gratefully. My eyes were glued to the lenses in an effort to determine what was going on aboard ship.

"Extravagance?" echoed my mother. "Not at all. 'Mammy's lil' baby likes short'nin' bread!' "

JANNIS PARKER

In Behalf of Europe's Small Nations

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Mr. Elliston's admirable articles always with interest and almost always with approval. But the one in the Monitor of October 13th against the little nations quite distresses me.

It seems to me the point of view he appears to express would form no foundation at all for a better Europe. He appears to believe that the trouble in Europe has many of its roots in the creation of small states.

I wonder if he is advocating that Russia should swallow up Finland or that Germany should swallow up Holland and Switzerland. He calls the doctrine of self-determination "wholly pernicious." It seems to me unqualifiedly pernicious to advocate the extermination of Denmark or Belgium or Norway. As a matter of fact, ninety-nine out of a hundred objective observers would assure him that the highest level of living and the greatest degree of peace in Europe has been attained in small states.

Mr. Elliston says "the peace treaties made a crazy quilt out of Europe." It was not those treaties that made the "crazy quilt" states but dynamic human forces which had been operating for decades and centuries. There are terrific realities behind those treaties. They were not made merely by four men sitting in Paris. They were largely made by the nations in Southeast and Central Europe themselves.

He seems to intimate that Wilson made the nations conscious of their separatism. He seems to say he gave them the idea "that a separate nationality was justification for separate existence." It is impossible for me to believe he means that.

* * *

The Serbs began their struggle for national liberty in 1804; the Greeks in 1829; the Bulgarians by 1850; the Czechs much earlier. I wonder if he thinks Wilson had anything to do with Mazzini or Garibaldi. I wonder if he thinks Wilson incited Kemal to fight for Turkish national liberation, or if Wilson was behind Kosciuszko. I wonder if he thinks that Wilson inspired Kossuth and a whole company of comrades who struggled for Hungarian liberation. I urge him to visit all these European capitals, look at their statues, and read a few lines of their poetry, and then say whether he thinks that Wilson had anything to do with creating their desires for freedom. Does he think it was Lafayette who deluded three million Americans into wanting to be free? And, by the way, those three million American colonists were fewer in number than the inhabitants of practically any little state in Europe.

When President Hoover took food into Central Europe to starving people, he didn't create their hunger; he appeased it. When Wilson attempted to help arrange a map of Europe that would satisfy national longings, he didn't create those longings; he merely took them into account.

I wonder if Mr. Elliston thinks that there was no national ferment in the Hapsburg Empire. Why, that empire had been tottering because of nationalism for a quarter of a century.

Nothing would be so provocative of war as to try to enslave small nations. Tiny as Switzerland is, no great power could swallow her up without causing a European cataclysm. The Spanish Empire ruined itself trying to subdue tiny Holland. The mightiest monarch in Europe was Louis XIV. He also wrecked his empire on little Holland. France once gobbled up Belgium with the help of the Great Powers, but Belgium was free inside of fifteen years. Only thirty-three years ago did Norway become a completely independent state. Is there any conceivable reason why some other state should annex it again?

Denmark has given all humanity a lesson in co-operation, self-government, and freedom. Why should it come under some Great Power's heel? Is there any more progressive people in all the world than the Finns? What they have done with their lakes and swamps and rocks and woods is nothing less than a miracle. Could the world possibly be better off by having them placed again under the Russian yoke?

* * *

And I should like to ask if any objective observer in the world believes that the Czechs or Slovaks or Russenes were ever more prosperous than in the state of Czechoslovakia. Who is to benefit economically by the extermination of that state?

I urge Mr. Elliston to look at Ljubljana, Zagreb, and Belgrade, and compare them to what they were a quarter of a century ago. They have made such progress he would hardly know them.

How do these small states bother the big states? Does Mr. Elliston think that Albania made Italy autarchic? Mussolini raised his tariff laws without any encouragement from that little state. And does he think it was Estonia that made Germany an autarchy? Hitler drew his Third Reich into its shell without any inciting from Estonia or Denmark.

The Treaty of Versailles had many defects, but it was better than many other treaties, in fact, than most of the treaties. The next peace treaty must by all means be better than Versailles. But it cannot make a better Europe by repressing small nations. That will bring only chaos and struggle. That is Hitler's way and it is the wrong way. That was Napoleon's way and it failed. The best way is that of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which allows freedom with unity. America is solving that issue by maintaining a federal state, in which tiny Delaware and titanic Texas are both free units. A better Europe can be created on no other basis. Whoever tries to wipe out Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and a little independent Czechia, is going backward and not forward.

I am moved by no vain sympathy for little peoples but by the knowledge that security cannot be based on repression. That is one of Europe's unimpeachable lessons.

Boston R. H. M.

[Ed. Note: Mr. Elliston comments on points made in this letter in his column "This Changing World" on page 1 today.]

The Wide Horizon

"We Must Keep Out"

By Herbert Hoover

(Reproduced by permission from an article in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post)

The American people will be confronted with the issue of war or peace as long as this war in Europe lasts. That is the most fateful issue that can come to a people. Each generation faces new issues, new problems, and seeks new solutions. But the invisible forces which make war, peace and revolution are old, and they repeat. And to make sound progress nations, like individuals, must test their solutions with the stern and often inhibiting measure of human experience. And like individuals, the memories of nations are sometimes short. . . .

What is the menace today that calls us again to join in European war? We are told we must join in a "holy war" against ideologies that threaten the world.

But our citizens who advocate an American Don Quixote role of tilting at the windmills of lawless and obnoxious ideologies have certain elements of inconsistency. Their emotions have been concentrated on the ideologies of Naziism and its softer manifestations of Fascism. They studiously overlooked Communism until the Hitler-Stalin pact.

During the whole of these twenty-odd years since Communism has become ascendant in Russia, from that base Communism has been subsidized to undermine democracies everywhere. Yet none of these abolitionists of ideologies had suggested that we go to war with Russia.

If we are going to clean up the noxious ideologies of the world, we will not have succeeded until we have also cleaned up Russia, as well as Germany and some twelve other totalitarian nations.

And here again must we listen to the voice of experience. You cannot defeat an idea or an ideology with military force. These can be educated out of people only by their own experience. Did the great war extirpate the idea that might makes right?

The voice of experience says America cannot correct the world every time it goes wrong. We should destroy our physical and moral strength in a decade if we set ourselves to police the conduct and ideas of the world. And our service to mankind would end.

But today Europe is in agony. Our every interest cries out to help in some way.

What is the greatest service that America can perform for Europe and mankind in this situation? I may repeat.

* * *

FIRST: We can strengthen our Army and Navy to a point where no soldier dare land on the Western Hemisphere, irrespective of who wins the war in Europe. The building of that strength is the only warning that counts. It guarantees the peace of one half the globe.

SECOND: We can put our own house in order. We can demonstrate that self-governing, free people can solve the problems imposed by the Industrial Revolution. We can restore employment and end its sufferings. We can build up humane measures of security, of increasing standards of living for all the people. We can wipe out of our midst the disintegrating forces of corruption and coercion of men.

THIRD: We can thus make a demonstration on this continent that true liberalism is not dead. We can hold alight to a crumbling world the lamp of liberty as the guide to regeneration. We can prove that the hope of humanity lies not in killing or regimenting men but in preserving them and in enlarging their lives.

FOURTH: We can from our strength again heal many wounds of war. We can aid the starving, succor the distressed and care for the innocent.

FIFTH: We can aid those who sit at the peace table, not by entanglement but by counsel to mitigate malignance. We can, as President Wilson did in 1919, secure some justice, some freedom, some hope to the world.

We shall never be in position to contribute even this small portion to the salvation of mankind if we ever become a participant in this war.

* * *

America, too, has a duty wholly to her own people. From them is coming a stern demand that we must not again sacrifice our youth for a useless hope. I know whereof I speak. My daily mail is heavy with their concern. Our young men are ready to die on our own soil for our own country, but they are defiant against their sacrifice for others' quarrels. Their mothers and fathers, who have skimped and denied themselves that their sons might be even better equipped to serve their country than they have been able to, are filled with anxiety lest the hope of their life service be lost. Our sympathies for the democracies will be drawn upon heavily in the days to come. Our duty to our sons is to hold reason in power over emotion.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Between the Lines

When a British soldier lay, badly gassed, for five days between the Allied and German lines, under shell fire from both sides, he thought some "long, long thoughts." There were Germans in the same predicament, and as he lay gasping on the floor in a half-shattered farm building a Saxon came and lay down beside him. He asked him what he was in civilian life, about his home, and interests, and tastes.

"Do you know our Goethe and Schiller?" he asked. "Our Mendelssohn and Wagner?"

"The poets only a little," the Britisher replied, "but the composers very well."

"Ah, music!" said the German. "That is a common language to us all. It is our common ground. And we read your Shakespeare, too. We like many of the same things. We live much as you do. I understand much of your life. I have no enmity toward you, yet here we are trying to kill each other."

Two Saxon soldiers went to the kitchen of the devastated farm and produced cups of tea for the British soldier until a shell hit the stove, and there was no more tea for any of them.

The British soldier said to himself:

"This will never happen again. When the good women of the world know what this war really is, in what horrors their sons are fighting and killing other mothers' sons, they will band themselves together, and make it impossible for it ever to happen again."

If women could get the point of view of those two "enemies," if they could realize how much the women of all countries have in common, they would surely understand how much greater are their mutual interests than their paltry antagonisms, and see to it, even at the sacrifice of some of their national prides and prejudices, that that soldier's faith in them was not misplaced.

* * * * *

When this article appeared in the page ten years ago an indignant woman wrote to the editor demanding to know why the Homemaker should be permitted to commit such an infamy as to place our dear boys in the same class with those horrible Huns. The comment of the British soldier of the story, when he heard of this, was:

"Hell hath no fury like a non-combatant!"

—The Homemaker in the *Globe and Mail*, Toronto.